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24 June 1982

NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA REPORT

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AFGHANS SEEK REFUGE IN GULF

London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic No 1322, 5 Mar 82 p 13

[Editorial by Sulaiman al-Farzali: "Afghans in the Gulf"]

[Text] The Gulf region began taking it's share of Afghan refugees who have left their country after entry of Soviet forces. Thus Afghani caravans joined Indian, Pakistani, Ceylonese, Phillipine, Korean and other groups. Some give preference to Afghani people because of being muslim and "mujahedin." "If the Gulf has room for others, then it has room for the Afghans as well." Accordingly, the degree of importance of certain Arab communities there has been reduced from first to third or fourth place. There are certain Gulf regions where Palestinians, for example, come fourth after the Indians, Pakistanis and Egyptians. With the entry of Afghanis into the region, the degree of importance of Arab communities will continue its downward trend, unless a stable and collective habitation plan is established. The existence of the Gulf Cooperative Council [GCC] as a Gulf league would make it possible for such a collective plan to be realized.

The political and social significance of population distribution in the Gulf region is well known to both the rulers and people alike. However, public opinion in the Gulf sympathizes more with the Arabs, in their capacity as individuals working in their country, than with other communities, although such sympathy is not realized to a full extent on the social level.

It is reported that a new trend of political sensitivity is beginning to appear. One of the Gulf rulers has been shown an article in an Indian newspaper appearing in Kiralah district which is under total control of communists, to the effect that in spite of the Indian workers in that emirate being a majority nevertheless they do not enjoy a proportional degree of political and social rights, and the paper demands political representation for them.

Silent whispers are circulating now, that Afghani refugees should be allowed to draft as soldiers in the armed forces of certain Gulf states on the basis that they are brave warriors and that they are able to understand Arab mentality easier than other Asians, apart from being able to learn Arabic much quicker!

There may be certain truth in the above statement, but many Arabs of the Gulf region are not happy about such a trend although it is in its early stages. Their point of argument is that if the Afghans truly are "mujahedin," they must go back and fight against Soviet forces; the defense of the Gulf is ultimately the responsibility of the Arabs themselves. Furthermore giving shelter to the Afghans as workers who aim to make a living, is a matter different from having them as soldiers in the armed forces because if it exceeds a reasonable limit it would turn into a provocative element against the Soviet Union and her friends!

Some of the Gulf people are afraid that the trend to use Afghani refugees as soldiers in the armed forces stems from American advice, and they consider this similar to reliance on South Korean and nationalist Chinese companies and institutions from the security point of view. There may be a lot of exaggeration in this opinion, namely that it is based on incorrect interpretations, full of misgivings and suspicions rather than facts and experience. The reason why this opinion is given some weight and listening to it would be a natural consequence, is the exploding situation in the neighborhood of the Gulf and also the real fear of the military struggle being extended into the region to the extent that the question of security or the defense of the Gulf would take priority in all considerations and anxieties and in all possible or probable means to be adopted for their settlement!

Accordingly, one of the Gulf intellectuals has stated that if "Afghanism" is now the prevailing fashion, then we should also dye our beards with henna!

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PERSIAN GULF AFFAIRS

PUNITIVE MEASURES AGAINST U.S. NOT PRACTICAL

Paris AL-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AL-DUWALI in Arabic No 251, 22-28 Feb 82 p 7

[Article: "Gulf Official Says: 'Boycott America... Yes, but Where is the Replacement?']

[Text] The Arab Foreign Ministers Conference in Tunis has been concluded, and as anticipated by Arab Gulf diplomatic sources the conference has only denounced, condemned, warned and cautioned the U.S. for its stand towards the question of Golan Heights, without putting into effect the demands laid down in the Syrian working paper such as boycott action, withdrawal of funds, suspension of investments, cutting off oil supplies...etc.

The Syrian working paper had been handed over to the foreign ministries of the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] states on Tuesday 9 February 1982 namely about 5 days before holding the extraordinary conference of foreign ministers in Tunis.

In the Gulf states there is a negative attitude towards the U.S. as far as their dealings and relations are concerned.

The GCC states feel, like other Arab states especially the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front countries, that the U.S. is playing a lamentable role in the region by supporting the mutual enemy of the Arabs against all rights. This stand, as declared by the Gulf states, has not yet been translated into action according to the statement of a responsible authority in the Gulf because such action requires long years of deliberation, coordination, and search for alternatives.

He went on to say that investments in the U.S. are being continued because no alternative has been found so far. The states of the Gulf region had tried to invest in the Arab countries but had met with many obstacles such as political instability, change of regimes, and consequently a lack of guarantees. Nevertheless it was an adventure to invest funds in billions to establish joint projects. But this investment came to an end for a simple reason namely that the countries concerned were unable to absorb more investment, due to lack of specialists and non-availability of expertise. Thus investments were shifted into the industrial states of the world, but even then it was not possible to invest more than 5 percent in German and Japanese

industries whose political stand is not different from that of the U.S. itself. When search was conducted to conclude investment deals with communist and socialist countries, it was found that such investments were out of the question, firstly because of their regimes and consequently due to their economic structure. Thus it became inevitable to invest in U.S. banks and money markets after being sure that there was no alternative.

The Gulf official further stated that investment by the Gulf states is meant basically to compensate inflation and loss of funds as a result of reduction of their purchasing power, apart from the fact that the Gulf states are under many obligations such as development of their countries' projects, in addition to their nationalistic obligations such as offering support to the Arab frontline states and aid to developing countries in Africa and Asia and others. Suspension of investments would cause financial losses to the Gulf states and consequently suspension of aid by them.

The Oil Market

The Gulf official said that cutting off the oil supply is out of the question since buyers cannot be found in the markets. The Gulf states have reduced their oil production from 2 million to half a million barrels a day, but still could not find buyers for such low production, and that certain OPEC countries have even lowered their prices secretly by \$2 or \$3 per barrel in order to be able to sell.

Then there is the question of withdrawal of funds. If presumably they are withdrawn, where would they be lodged? What countries other than the U.S., Britain, France, Germany, Switzerland and Japan can absorb billions of petrodollars? The funds bear interest for being invested and utilized rather than being kept frozen to admire them. Let our friends show us other places where funds could be deposited as such, and we are ready to put them there.

The official concluded saying: "We are all for penalizing the U.S. and other states that are on good terms with our enemies. We are prepared to stop dealing with them and even to sever our relations with them, but first of all we should look for an alternative that can harm our enemy at the same time keeping us away from the evils of such harm. Even if we incur part of such harm, let it be to an extent that we can bear and that the countries concerned which are the beneficiaries can also share it with us even in an indirect way."

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KESHTMAND MAKES MAJOR PRONOUNCEMENTS

Priority of Industrial Production

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 30 May 82 p 1

[Text] KABUL, May 30 (Bakh-tar).— Sultan Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA CC Politburo and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the heads of the establishments, enterprises and projects of the Mines and Industries Ministry as well as incharges of the defence of work and production departments of the trade unions and incharges of economic departments of the provincial committees at the council headquarters at 3 p.m. yesterday.

Eng Mohammad Esmail Danesh, Mines and Industries Minister, reported on the successful outcome of the meeting of the activists of the ministry.

Keshtmand felicitated the participants of the meeting and hoped that they would make the maximum use of each other's experiences, their past work and exchange of views and employ the knowledge they gained in the implementation of the plans and

the improvement and development of their respective projects and establishments.

He added: "You, incharges of enterprises, establishments and projects, have been entrusted with very fundamental and grave responsibilities, for the Mines and Industries Ministry which is in charge of all the affairs of mines, industries and the growth of the industrial production, is one of the most important ministries of the country. The country's industrialization calls for heedful management and organization."

Danesh said: "In the resolutions and documents of the countrywide PDPA conference, in the speech of Comrade Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of the PDPA CC and President of the RC, addressed to the conference and in the Programme of Action of the PDPA, many a time, reference has been made to productive work and industrial growth in the country which is the key to the

solution of the economic backwardness of the society. I am hopeful that, in the light of the resolutions of the countrywide PDPA conference, greater achievements will be scored in the mines and industries production".

"The exploitation of mines and growth of industries", he said "in fact constitute the foundation of a prosperous and flourishing life in our future society. A prosperous society cannot be built unless its material foundation is laid and developed. The incharges of the country's industrial products must be aware of the importance of the economic sphere in which they labour and endeavour".

He stressed: "This is considered to be of vital significance for our people and society".

Keshtmand said: "We give much importance to the role of our militant and epoch-making workers. We are thankful to them for their revolutionary spi-



rit and courage. Our devoted workers not only endeavour in the sphere of production but also take up arms in defence of their establishments and revolution. This by itself is indicative of the fact that our workers have perceived the fact that the revolution guarantees their well-being and happiness".

Pointing to the great attention that the party and the Government pay to the country's economic growth, he said that huge sums have been allotted to new investments for industrial growth and exploitation of mines in the country's plans for socio-economic growth. "The objective is to transform the country into an industrial, progressive, developed and self-dependent Afghanistan".

He hoped that work in the sphere of mines and industries will be "considered a sacred and patriotic job" and "more efforts will be made with dedication for ever-increasing growth of production which is the foundation of social life".

At the end, a participant, on behalf of others, pledged that they would implement the plans for socio-economic growth in the light of the resolutions of the party and the Council of Ministers "unsparingly and with dedication and sacrifice".

Counterrevolutionary Centers Smashed

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 1 Jun 82 p 1

[Speech by Sultan 'Ali Keshtmand, Chairman of Council of Ministers]

[Text]

KABUL, June 1 (Bakhtar)— Sultan Ali Keshtmand, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, said yesterday that the people of Afghanistan have been able to annihilate the important centres of the counter-revolution, break the organized resistance of the counter-revolutionary bands and have not left any chance of confrontation for them with the help of valourous and heroic men and officers of the Armed Forces.

He was speaking at a ceremony for the distribution of certificates of the graduates of the higher educational institutions of the Armed Forces including the Military Academy, the Air Academy, the Academy of Air Defence and the Technical College of the Armed Forces at the RC headquarters.

Congratulating the graduates, Keshtmand added: "We are fully confident that everyone of you will develop ever further a high spirit, preserve the revolutionary honour and the becoming behaviour of an officer of the army of the new type and perform the sacred military services sacrificially."

A TRUST

The ceremony was attended by a number of the Politburo members, Secretaries and members of the

PDPA CC, members of the RC, generals and officers of the Armed Forces, and instructors, students and staff of the army's educational institutions.

The ceremony began with the national anthem after Lt Gen Abdul Qadir, caretaker of the National Defence Ministry, spoke on the role of the young officers in achieving the objectives of the Saur revolution.

Gen Qadir, in his speech, said that the students, were graduating in conditions when all the people and personnel of the Armed Forces are actively implementing the resolutions and decisions of the countrywide PDPA conference in the new and evolutionary phase of the revolution.

He said "the party CC and the revolutionary state have entrusted the Armed Forces with grave obligations of the promotion of combat-preparedness, elevation of the revolutionary consciousness and political maturity of the personnel of the Armed Forces".

"The officers play the major role in discharging these tasks. Hundreds and thousands officers have demonstrated heroism and valour in the struggle against the counter-revolution", he added.

He assured that "the men and officers of the armed forces will be devoting all their efforts for the consolidation of battle preparedness of the army regiments

and units for confident defence from the gains of the revolution and implementation of the decisions adopted by the countrywide PDPA conference".

Addressing the audience, Keshtmand said: "It is my pleasure to sincerely felicitate you and wish you greater successes in the pridful military services on behalf of Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of the PDPA CC and President of the RC and the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, the PDPA CC Politburo, the Presidium of the RC and the Council of Ministers of the DRA and on my own behalf on the occasion of your successful completion of your studies".

Commenting on the considerable victories scored in the political, economic and social spheres by the PDPA after the revolution, particularly in its new and evolutionary phase, Keshtmand said: "I must state it with pride that your comrades struggle against the counter-revolutionaries courageously and heroically to realise the sacred aspirations of the people and to score vivid victories in all spheres of social and economic life and have been able to wipe out important centres of the counter-revolution, to smash the organised resistance of the counter-revolutionary bands and not to leave any chance for confrontation for them".

"The units and complementary parts of the army together with the joint efforts of the security forces, the State Information Services, defence groups and revolution soldiers with the cooperation of the people have launched great efforts to annihilate the counter-revolutionary bands exported from abroad", he said.

He added that party CC Politburo and the Government and personally Karmal evaluate the share of the officials of the Armed Forces in fulfilling the task of defence of the revolution as excellent.

"On the basis of this appreciation and to mark the valued status of the army officials who fought in the hot front against the lackeys of reaction and imperialism, hundreds of heroic and patriotic officers, students, cadets and soldiers have received medals and insignias.

Keshtmand spoke of the "risky tasks of the graduates of the army educational institutions in protection of the homeland, safeguarding the revolution and its gains."

He explained "the expectation of the party CC Politburo and the DRA Government from the sons of the homeland."

HONOUR

"Graduation from the military universities and educational institutions is not only a honour for the graduates, but also

for the commanders, political incharges and teachers' commissions. For, they not only taught you the knowledge and experience of a high profession but presented to you sentiments, and patriotic honour, and accomplished a great task on the way of your education, the raising of your class awareness level, and honesty to the objectives of the Saur Revolution," Keshtmand said.

"Permit me, on your, on the PDPA CC's and the RC's behalf, to thank from the bottom of my heart the professors and teachers for their noble and honourable task on the graduation of new group of officers", he added.

After the decree of the National Defence Minister on distribution of diplomas was read out by the principal of a school of the Education Department of the ministry, Keshtmand distributed the diplomas and gifts of the outstanding graduates of higher institutions.

Afterwards, Second Lts Gul Ahmad, Abdulla, Atish-Beg and Gul Ahmad, on behalf of the graduates of the Military Academy, the Air and Air Defence and the Technical Faculties and the Military School respectively, expressed gratitude.

They assured the party CC Politburo and Karmal in person and the "brave people of the homeland" of their "sacrifice, devotion and eternal struggle in the hot trenches of

the militants struggling for the deliverance of the country.

They said that they consider "the struggle in this path a great and eternal honour" for them and would continue their "heroic struggle in harmony with the evolutionary course of the country's history which is imbued with epic spirit". They pledged, in "conditions when the country's revolutionary process is ascending, to employ their combat knowledge, considering the concrete circumstances of the society and the need for the defence of the gains of the revolution, particularly its new and evolutionary phase".

Col Mohammad Sarwar, on behalf of the teaching staff of the Military Academy, also addressed the function and renewed his pledge to the PDPA CC, headed by Karmal, to do "our best unsparingly" in the training of officers.

At the end the message of the Armed Forces addressed to the PDPA CC was read out by a graduate of the Air Academy and Air Defence Academy. The message was warmly endorsed by the participants.

AFGHANISTAN

ISLAMIC BACKGROUND, MOTIVATION OF RESISTANCE EXAMINED

Paris ESPRIT in French Apr 82 pp 80-88

[Article by Olivier Roy: "Islam in the Afghan Resistance"]

[Text] There is no war of resistance without a mobilizing ideology. Nationalism in Afghanistan is too closely connected to the state and the former government elites of the Pashtuns tribes to be a mobilizing ideology for a peasant people who never identified with the nation-state. On the contrary, Islam plays a fundamental role in the sense of cultural identity. Yet how could Islam which, during the time of the Basmachis,* only fight a rear guard action in the face of triumphant Bolshevism, not only mobilize the people, but help them find new forms of organization capable, if not of vanquishing, at least of discouraging the Soviets about their victory? To understand this, we will examine the traditional forms which Islam took in Afghanistan and the changes they are undergoing in the war because of the scholars' recovery of power and the emergence of young fundamentalist intellectuals. We think that, if there is a dynamism capable of reinforcing the resistance, it is there, even if we cannot obviously predict where this dynamism will lead nor how the contradictions which it creates will be solved.

The Clergy

As in all Sunnite countries, there is no organized clergy in Afghanistan. The village mullah has no special powers; chosen among the villagers for his more or less vague knowledge of ritual prayers, he farms his land like the others. Paradoxically, it was not the high clergy who tried to control the mullahs' fitness, but the state (institution of an examination, quickly abolished, by King Amanullah).

The "high clergy" is no more organized, although the community of studies could create the feeling of belonging to a body. It is made up

* Anti-Soviet resistance in Russian Turkestan (1918-1933).

of doctors of law (Olamas), mullahs with advanced training (Mulavis) and Islamic judges (Quazis). From traditional schools (in Pakistan or indeed at Al Azhar in Cairo for the most gifted) and trained according to an age-old course common to the entire Moslem world (classical Arabic, theology (Kalam), the interpretation of the Koran (tafsir), tradition of the prophet (hadith) and Moslem law (fiqh)), they feel more as if they belong to the Moslem community (Umma), rather than to a particular nation. Although a culture of commentary and repetition, it is a universalist culture and this traditional training makes them scholars rather than priests.

Deprived of church properties (waqfs) by Amir AbuRahman in the late 19th century, the scholars do not form an economic class and live on governmental subsidies (in Kabul), gifts or family income. They supported the amir of Kabul whenever they thought he was protecting Islam in the struggle against Russian and English imperialism but fought the amir whenever he seemed to be introducing dangerous innovations (like Amanullah in 1928 or Zaher in 1970). Their alliance with the important tribal families, the traditional pillar of the monarchy, was purely circumstantial. The scholars did not share either the glorification of the Pashtuns' values nor the nationalism (identified indeed with Pashtunism) of these families. For the scholar, the nation is not an end in itself but an instrument to defend religion. For the monarchy, religion is a means of legitimization. So during the struggle against foreigners, there was cooperation but beginning in 1933 when the monarchy, supported by the important families, launched into a modernization campaign necessarily accompanied by cautious secularization, the scholars distanced themselves increasingly and entered into quiet opposition in the 60's. It makes no sense to speak of an alliance between the clergy and the feudal lords.

The scholars' political concepts are very traditional. As such, they have no vocation to power, although they have an acute sense of embodying Islamic legitimacy. We must qualify the idea that Islam does not recognize the separation between the spiritual and the temporal. Islam has always acknowledged the existence of a temporal power (sultan, king or president) from which develops a state apparatus (hokumat or government), endowed with its own law (qanun) with its punishments (ta'zir) and to which the individual owes loyalty. The sultan must act in accordance with Islam but this conformity implies a certain exteriority which the fundamentalist rejects. The scholars have the duty to verify the conformity of politics (siasat) with the (shar'iat) and advise the prince by advice (nasihat) or consultations (fatwa). In this spirit King Nader in 1931 established the assembly of Ulemas (Jam'iat al Ulema) to verify conformity with Islamic laws.

Although the scholars encouraged the resistance very early on, they had no particular model. Let us mention, however, the emergence in the 60's within the group of scholars of the "professors".

Traditionally trained, they were interested in philosophy and tried to form a modern political theory of Islam, the successors of Sa'id Qotb, Mauddudi and Ali Shari'ati. These professors, like Niazi and Rabani (current president of the Jam'i'at-e Eslami) reportedly greatly influenced high school and college students in Kabul who turned openly to fundamentalism. Before discussing the latter, let us examine the traditional forms of religiosity in Afghanistan.

Popular Religiosity

It is not enough to say the religion impregnates the life of the Afghan peasant. It provides the intellectual horizon, the system of values and also the code of behavior. The idea of tradition does not mean immobility for the peasant but conformity to an ethical model: the imitation of the prophet, a way of life, the gestures and even the clothing (sunnati means both traditional and imitation of the prophet). It is of little importance that this tradition is more imaginary than real, that innovation is constant and that the ethic is regularly scoffed at. What counts is that this image gives the peasant language and access to the universal which the modern nation is incapable of giving. We must see the Afghan peasant with a government official: humble and disoriented by procedures and goals which he does not understand, he is silent. Before the Quazi, despite his deference, he speaks because the references are the same, as well as the values and means of communication (the word).

Religion is also a weapon against the state, always exterior and oppressive.* The state has no legitimacy for the peasant: his reference is always below (ethnic group, tribe) or above (Umma). The state means taxes and force. The peasant then is seeking references to an "Islamic economy," a simpler tax system whose goal is clear. Given once for all, these rules will stand in opposition to the continual variations of the state's taxation system. Moreover, the peasant opposes the state's interventionism (monopoly, control of mines and forests, obligatory crop cultivation like cotton). There is, then, in the resistance an economic grievance aimed not at the landlord but the state in the name of Islam. This economic and spiritual component is one reason for the dynamism of the resistance.

Finally, confronted with legal procedures based on the written law of the city, the application of Islamic law is, for the peasant, rapid, understandable and, above all, oral: he can speak out, defend himself, he knows the system and he belongs to it. The West's horror about the punishments called for by the Shar'iat is somewhat hypocritical; let us mention the peasant from Kabul, sentenced under the former government

*

See the remarkable article by Pierre and Micheline Centlivres in "Commentaire" [Commentary], number 16.

to 10 years in prison who preferred to appeal to an Islamic court, have his hand cut off and leave a free man. This is not barbarity at stake but the image of the body.

Islam in the Resistance

Guerrilla warfare does not depend on the combatants but first on the civil society, its mobilization and organization. Administration, justice, provisioning, training and the morale of the population must be handled. In the areas where this task is truly done, Islam is providing the framework for the organization. Certainly, there is great diversity. The tribal areas* follow their traditional code more, but the war is less effectively waged there and society more unstable (southern Afghanistan, Paktia). As for small fronts led by the "progressive" intellectuals, when they are not a sheer propaganda invention of leftist emigres (like the Nuristan front), they are marginal in all respects (the Nimroz front has never been near a Soviet).

The war has led to a profound change in the social relationships in nontribal areas. The traditional economic leaders (Khan and Malek), the central government's driving force, have disappeared. New officials have emerged. Primarily the scholars, whom I mentioned above, but also the young fundamentalist intellectuals who returned to their native villages. Let us see how they made Islam a principle to organize and mobilize civil society.

The basic principle of the fundamentalists is the return to the Shar'iat. For the peasant (who does not necessarily live like a fundamentalist), this return is above all the introduction of political clarity. As we saw, Islam allows the peasant to speak publicly: he can speak on justice and power. Those who talk about alienation think that liberty is primarily the goal of externalizing politics. The leaders of the various underground forces (or amirs) are chosen by a kind of consensus, approved by the scholars. The individual who is supported only by the authority of weapons or a party is unfortunate: in the latter case, he will see the local population join the rival party en masse. Since the distinction between the civilian and military officials is rather strict (the amir has both powers), only the military leaders are appointed without consultation.

The administration is sometimes twofold: party members and scholars. Yet in all cases, civil justice is the exclusive province of the

* We can call certain regions of Afghanistan tribal to the extent that an individual there identifies less by reference to a geographically defined community than by his place in a lineage. This is primarily true in the south and east of the country.

scholars (except in tribal areas) and, as almost all scholars belong to one of the fundamentalist parties, there is no clash between the two structures.

The permanent ties between the scholars maintain a horizontal structure between the members of the various parties. The scholars act as arbiters and also as an appeal against the ever-possible arbitrary decisions of a military leader of the resistance. Even if they are no longer the organizers, they are still the conscience of the resistance. The shar'iat satisfied the peasant's minimum economic demands: abolition of usury and mortgages which were a plague on the agrarian system and the end to state monopolies (like that of lapis lazuli in the Badakhshan*). Taxation is simple: 10 percent of the crops, 5 percent of wages and 20 percent of the booty (all for the Jam'iat) go to the party. If several parties compete locally, the peasant chooses his own. Above all, he can talk with the tax collector and he does. Corruption has disappeared. Because the war revived the climate of spirituality in the country, we see a kind of self-regulation in economic behavior, except among the nomads: people bargain less and are less apt to try to take advantage of the situation.

The new government can make all the promises it wants, the peasant's status in the areas held by the fundamentalists has clearly improved and even if the peasant does not share the terminology of the young intellectual, he has no reason not to follow him. The peasant did not want a revolution; he experienced injustice not as the expression of a corrupt system but as the abuse of a merchant who had impunity because of the complicity of the state apparatus. The transfer of justice from a corrupted civil servant to the quazi, considered incorruptible, ends this power, this tyranny. The return to Islam fits in well with the antistate tradition of the Afghan peasant.

Islam Against Tradition

The term "return" is ambiguous: it suggests a return to the traditional society which lives on the fringe of the state. The Islamization of society by the resistance parties goes against tradition (which is why the parties have difficulty getting established in the tribal areas which are defined by their attachment to the structures and tribal memory). The Islam of the fundamentalists is an abstract Islam; that of the Quazis, a legal Islam. In both cases, the social similarity leads to the rigorous application of norms, hence the purification of customs and traditions which, for the peasant, are an integral part of

*The shar'iat guarantees the maintenance of collective rights: water, fallow land and pasture.

the Islamic landscape. For example, the shar'iat gives a portion of an inheritance to women (which goes against most Afghan unwritten laws), is opposed to excessive doweries (in the past, a sign of prestige), forbids vendettas (the basis of the tribal code of honor) and is opposed to magic (unsuccessfully, however). Among the young intellectuals, this extends even to reopening the schools and suggesting that the education of girls is not contrary to Islam (provided there is segregation*).

It is difficult to judge the overall value of these reforms. Yet it is something very different from the defense of a society clutching its past. Revolutionary will is there to transform a society in function of an abstract definition. The revolution does not evade the question of the state's political power which is precisely what the peasant opposes. Certainly, the best resistance to the state often comes from an institution with a vocation for power (like the church in Poland). It is appropriate to examine these fundamentalist intellectuals, their background, theory, link with the fundamentalists of other countries and the ambiguity of their relationship with the peasant society and the scholars. At stake here is the future of Afghan resistance and also the meaning of fundamentalism in the Moslem world.

The Fundamentalists

The fundamentalist intellectuals are young college and high school students, trained in sciences rather than literature in Kabul (never in the West) beginning in the 70's in reaction to the Marxist ideologies which has been in favor among the Afghan students in the 60's. From the provincial petty bourgeoisie, like the Khalq communists, they had, unlike the latter, kept close ties with the rural world. They were active beginning in 1970 in the movement of Moslem youth (also called Moslem brothers). Their inspiration came from Professor Niazi (died in 1970) who played the same role in Afghanistan that Ali Shari'ati played in Iran (in my opinion, with a common inspiration). In no way opposed to modernism, they wished to integrate it to a radical Islam, the guarantor of their identity in the face of the increasingly intolerable invasion of Western influence, in its capitalist or communist version. The slogan "neither East nor West" means that they consider the two a single variant of an industrial, materialist society.

They plunged into a recruitment campaign among the scholars, initially not very concerned about radicalization. This campaign was to end with

*Let us mention that during the Rif War, Abdel Krim likewise used the shar'iat against the tribal structures on behalf of modernism.

a period of agitation followed by a popular insurrection. Contrary to the communists, the fundamentalists gambled on campaigns immediately. They aimed at the overthrow of the old government, considered secular, nationalist and Pashtun. The fundamentalist movement had no connection with the tribal aristocracy or the landlords against whom they were fighting. This was not a conservative movement.

The planned insurrection failed in 1975 when the peasants did not follow. The fundamentalist leaders took refuge in Pakistan and were warmly welcomed by Bhutto. Several splits followed from which emerged the Hezb-e Eslami of "engineer" Gulbuddin Hekmatyar and, very much in the minority, the Jam'iat-e Eslami of Professor Rabbani (he clearly has the right to the title). Thus, at the time of the 1978 communist coup d'etat, there was a minimal but external infrastructure of resistance already in place.

Quite spontaneous internal resistance inspired by the scholars or the local chiefs in the tribal area was rapidly reinforced by the young exiles who, after doing their homework, gained positions of responsibility. In this process, the Hezb-e Eslami, initially the strongest, lost its influence because of its sectarianism, lack of support among the scholars and lack of deference toward the peasants, overly scorned by educated youths (who in this respect committed the same mistakes as the communists). The two criteria for the intellectuals' success are their immersion in the rural world and their connections with the scholars.

The Transformation of Islam into an Ideology by the Fundamentalists

We could say that, among the fundamentalist intellectuals, Islam is more an ideology than a religion. Islam is considered more as a political model rather than viewed in spiritual terms. Fundamentalism is defined by the determination to return to the sources of Islam, disregarding all the borrowings and added traditions, to create a model society which can integrate modern technology, answer contemporary problems and do this in the single framework of Islam.

The fundamentalists reject the separation between politics and society understood among the scholars. They want power. In other words, sooner or later, fundamentalism raises the problem of the state. The state is the symbol of the unity of God which implies the unity of the community of believers (Tohid). The state, as in Hegel, is the meditation between the universal and the individual. If the one who holds the position of power only acts by delegation of the community, this position is not therefore empty. The integration of civil society into the state can be more totalitarian than the traditional exercise of power by a despotic sultan who does not claim to remodel or even define society. Totalitarianism can be born of the demand for social clarity.

We see the contrast between this ideologized Islam and the more existential religiosity of the peasant and between the rejection of the state by the latter, a rejection shared by the scholar, and the young fundamentalist's fascination with power. Yet, since the question of the state does not arise now in the resistance, it is the ideological concept of Islam which gives the fundamentalists a historical perspective and a political dynamism lacking among the Basmachis. They are not fighting to defend a world gone by but to achieve a model of society which they view ultimately as thoroughly modern, or at least apt to challenge modernism. In opposition, Marxism has ceased to be a mobilizing ideology and is reduced to an empty discourse or a sterile methodology.

We also see this among the leftist intellectuals in the resistance. They are forced into clandestinity within the resistance. Their speeches no longer make sense for the peasant and they are reduced to speaking of the fundamentalists in the same way they speak of the Soviets: identifying them with a long-gone feudal system or with an obscurantism coupled with the colonial cliches on Islam.

The Limits of Fundamentalism

The West has a negative image of fundamentalism: it is linked to Iran or al-Sadat's assassins. Yet if there is good in fundamentalism, this militant internationalism, it is far from a Moslem Comintern or even a simple homogeneity of movements. Certainly, the ideological references are generally the same--the books of the Egyptian Sa'id Qotb, the Pakistani Mauddudi and the Shiite Iranian Shari'ati. Yet the echo of the Afghan resistance in the fundamentalist world is weak: Iran is not interested in the Afghan resistance (the press gives more importance to Latin America) and Qadhafi is pro-Soviet. Although Saudi Arabia aids the resistance, it remains very uneasy about the radicalism of fundamentalists everywhere.

One deep-seated reason for the isolation of the Afghan resistance is precisely its strength: as the resistance of an entire people, it is not experiencing this phenomenon of the avant-garde by an active minority, open to the outside world and more concerned about publicizing itself as the only government than about really fighting on the ground. There is not, nor will be for a long time, an Afghan PLO.

Above all, Afghan fundamentalism is sociologically different than Iranian fundamentalism. The Iranian revolution was started by the urban masses deprived of their culture, splintered and economically weak, trained by a structured, hierachial clergy with a vocation for power.

In Iran, turned upside down by the bulldozer of modernism, the removal of the traditional ties is replaced with the most utopic reconstructions. There is no longer an identity because there is no longer even the

memory of another society. The intellectuals are all very Westernized and are seeking to return to a world which no longer exists. Both in their clothing and vocabulary, these people who despise the West bear its marks. Then there is the search for a lost identity, impossible mergers between Islam and Marxism, and like every quest for the impossible, it ends in death. The death of the other person so as not to kill oneself. Between oneself and the double, there is always another, the devil (Sheytan), the hypocrite (monafeq) and the impure. This is suicidal anarchy.

There is no such thing in Afghanistan. The peasant society has been assaulted from abroad; it has not lost either its memory or its identity. The intellectual who fights is an "organic" intellectual: immersed in the peasant world, he retains its clothing, gestures and manners. He has retained the age-old courtesy (adab), so essential when life is primitive. The scholar is there to bring the utopian dreamer back to reality. The lack of an identity crisis leads to the absence of fanaticism. Certainly, distortions existed in the traditional society, and the market economy and the state's intrusion split the social fabric. Yet the image of oneself remained the same; nothing but an early uneasiness in the face of imperceptible distortions; the real society was slowly breaking loose from the peasant's image of it. War has reconciled the real and the image.

This explains the self-confidence which is so striking in the resistance (only some tribes seem to be experiencing an identity crisis): there is no paranoia, no political police and few summary executions. There is, concealing the uncertainty about tomorrow, a kind of plenitude and optimism. We get a feeling of unreality about a society as serene and self-confident, just a few meters from the traces of modernism.

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CSO: 4619/100

AFGHANISTAN

NATIONALIST-FUNDAMENTALIST POWER STRUGGLE DISCUSSED

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German No 128, 5 Jun 82 p 7

[Article entitled: "Hardly Any Scruples in the Struggle for Power. Afghan Nationalists Accuse Hekmatyar of 'Treason'"]

[Text] ro. NEW DELHI, 4 June.—The contrast between nationalists and Islamic fundamentalists lies as a heavy mortgage on the Afghan resistance. In the third year of the Russo-Afghan war this contrast appears to have become still more pronounced. There are conjectures, but no proof, that the Russians take advantage of the contrasts in various ways.

Thus Afghan nationalists in Delhi assert that the partial reconquest of the Panjsher Valley located north of Kabul by the Russians would never have been possible without treason. The "traitor", it is alleged, was Gulbuddin Hekmatyar's fundamentalist Hizbe Islami, which supposedly in general collaborates with the Russians from time to time.

Now mutual accusations, especially of secret collaboration with the Soviet Union, are on the daily agenda among Afghan politicians in exile. But even some well-informed Pakistanis do not completely exclude the possibility that there is a "silent agreement" between the Russians and the Hizbe Islami. As evidence they cite the fact that, in crossing the Pakistani-Afghan border and in battles in Afghanistan, guerillas ran into traps and were lured into ambushes. Those same Pakistanis take the view that Hekmatyar and his disciplined and strictly-led organization constitute a potential partner for Moscow if political talks with the Afghan resistance should ever come into being. They point out that, after all, there is a certain understanding between Moscow and Iran's Ayatollah Khomeyni.

Certain is that the Hizbe Islami in its striving for power knows few scruples, that it wants power for itself alone, and that it is striving for a theocratic state for which Iran is furnishing the model. Certain is, moreover, that the Russians have increased their efforts to split the Afghan resistance (at least a simple split exists anyhow), through promises, through arms deliveries to tribes that have been neutral up to now, and through money donations. In so doing, they are following the example of the British, who in their time with considerable success provoked the warlike tribes in the East against each other.

According to the portrayal of Afghan nationalists in Delhi, which, however, is to be assessed with the same scepticism as that of the fundamentalists in Peshawar, the fundamentalists are losing ground and authority among the guerillas. This is not true, they say, of the religious leaders whose concern is not to gain power later on, but to achieve liberation.

One center of Afghan resistance is today Hazarajat, the interior Afghan highlands inhabited by the Hazaras. Here, according to nationalist circles, whole regions have been for a long time under the effective control of the mujahedin. The dominating figure in Hazarajat, according to the nationalists, is the guerilla leader Sayed Jagran. This Jagran, it is said, from the beginning of the resistance rejected any contact with the exile parties in Peshawar. For this reason, they say, he was always independent and has remained so to the present day. They indicate that this also applies to his arms supply. The exile parties, they point out, cannot blackmail Sayed Jagran.

Blackmail, however, according to the nationalists, is one of the means used by the exile leaders in Peshawar to keep guerilla troops in Afghanistan under control or to gain control over them. At least this is asserted by the nationalists. The young commander of the Pandschir Valley, Mashud, who has become famous in the meantime, according to nationalist circles here, became the victim of a campaign of harassment and slander on the part of the Hizbe Islami. The nationalists assert that the Hizbe described Commander Mashud as "an agent of the Soviet KGB" and thus did great damage to his reputation. This was done in agreement with the Russians, they say. As a matter of fact, already last year there were reliable reports that during a Soviet offensive in the Panjsher Valley the Hizbe fighters refused to come to the aid of Commander Mashud and his men.

Mashud repeatedly succeeded in repulsing the Soviet-Afghan troops and in keeping control of the valley. At the present time, however, the Russo-Afghan troops seem to be in control of all key positions.

Different nationalist resistance groups, of whom even those with a radical leftist past take care not to appear leftist today, have formed in the north, west and east of Hazara central people's councils under the title of the "United Front", a creation of the SAMA, which came out of the urban guerillas.

Where the fundamentalists are strong, they supposedly do not join the people's councils. But where their influence does not surpass that of the nationalists, it is said, they are willing to collaborate. The nationalists have praise, above all, for Maulavi Jalaludin in Pakhtia, "one of the greatest warriors in general", a young man and to a certain extent the pupil of the old warrior Yunus Khalis, who is operating in the vicinity of Jalalabad, but sends his men as far as Kabul.

The urban guerilla, it is said in Delhi, face a much more difficult situation than a year ago because of the mandatory conscription. For this reason, it supposedly operates much more cautiously and, above all, against objects much more than against people, that is friends of the regime.

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PROGRESS ENVISIONED IN VARIOUS FIELDS

Radiology Institute

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 27 May 82 p 3

[Text] Along with all other public service organisations, the National Radiology Institute has increased its good services to the public. Over 68,957 patients had radiological examinations during the last year, according to a source of the institute of the Public Health Ministry.

The institute was developed and promoted with the incessant material support of the Government and the assistance of the friendly countries and international organisations. That 42,435 patients have been treated and 64,812 have been X-rayed by the hospitals shows what its development has achieved.

With the installation of new X-ray units in 1360 H.S., the number of the institute's X-ray units reached 66 in the hospitals of the capital and provinces, according to the source.

Two sets of Midorant-4 in the institute, one in the Chest Clinic, one each in the Malalai Hospital, the Central Clinic, and the Ali Abad Hospital and two in the educational hospital,

were installed during the last year, the source said.

Similarly, according to the protocol concluded between the Public Health Ministries of the DRA and the Hungarian People's Republic, two units equipped with four sets of X-ray units and their other necessary accessories with more capacity, along with two child and mother care clinics will be set up in the country. These will help a great deal to meet need of the public in both the capital and provinces.

During the last year, at the total cost of 33,689 sheets of films, 26,522 patients had radiological examination in the concerned sections of the institute in the Jamhurit Hospital, the Central Clinic, the Wazir Akbar Khan, the Malalai, the Mastorat, the emergency section of the Avi Cina and the Chest Hospitals.

Likewise, 752 patients were cured by the cobalt-60 therapy directorate and X-rays and these were used for 12,012 patients.

According to the envisaged plan, the institute purchased enough quantity of needed materials such as films with different size and film developer chemicals from the Avi Cina drug stores for 1360 H.S., and put them at the disposal of the radiological organisations, according to the source.

The institute has in view to bring some innovations in preparation of needed materials (X-ray films, film developer chemicals and contrast materials), and special treatments, the source said.

The institute is to purchase as soon as possible units of angiography and cholecystography, among other equipment, and put them in better and active service of the people.

It will also complete the establishment of the nuclear diagnosis services section in the framework of the Ali Abad Hospital, for which necessary instruments have come from the Hungarian People's Republic. Similarly, two well-equipped polyclinics and child and mother care

centres will be opened. Another two X-ray units with 500 mili-ampere and 125 kilowatt capacity will start work, too, for radiological examination of patients.

Likewise, for solving the technical problems of the radiological units, construction of five workshops are planned to be built in five zones of the country.

With the implementation of extensive programme for 1361, radiology units will be set up in those provinces where such units do not exist, and young physicians of the institute will be sent to friendly countries to further their education in their professions, according to the source.

Private Industries

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 27 May 82 p 3

[Interview with Engr Timur Shah Surkhabi, president of Industrial Development Bank of Afghanistan]

[Text] The overall credit extended by the Industrial Development Bank of Afghanistan, during the year 1360 H.S. amounts to Afs 641.203 million. This was stated by Engineer Timur Shah Surkhabi, caretaker president of the bank in an interview with the reporter of the Kabul New Times.

Engineer Surkhabi stressed that despite the intrigues and shameful efforts of the enemies of the Afghan people and the revolution, the Industrial Development Bank, during the course of the last year was able to accomplish significant and effective activities, providing an amount of Afs 641.203 million at the disposal of the public sector industry, the industrial cooperatives, the private industrial sector (medium and small ones).

This bank, Eng Surkhabi added, during last year provided diverse assistance to 45 industrial projects. These projects which

applied for financial and technical assistance, were subjected to feasibility studies from the technical and financial, economic and marketing view points. For the purpose of boosting the level of their production, marketing and upgrading the quality of the products of these industries were necessary and the required guidance was provided to them. Also, a credit of Afs 441.32 million was approved by the bank, out of which Afs 205.44 million were extended to these industrial enterprises.

The revolutionary Government of Afghanistan, after the Saur Revolution, especially after its new, evolutionary phase, has paid ample attention towards promotion and encouragement of and preservation of industrial enterprises, especially the private sector industry in the country. The government, therefore, practically provided all-sided assistances and necessary advice to

these industrial enterprises. In pursuance of this attention of the DRA state, the Industrial Development Bank also extended Afs 641.203 million to 123 projects which included 119 projects in the private sector and another four in the public sector.

Speaking of the bank's plans for this year regarding extension of credits in accordance with its projected plan, during the year 1361 H.S. in addition to the previous projects, will attract around 57 new projects and intends to extend about Afs 425 million as credit to these projects. Of this credit, Afs 300 million go to industrial projects in the public sector and the rest of it will go to 125 enterprises in the private sector. These assistance are highly important and will positively affect the promotion of industry and production in the DRA".



Pointing to the development plans and further extension of loans by this bank, Eng Surkhabi said: "In accordance with the five-year credit plan drawn by the Afghanistan Industrial Development Bank, it is anticipated that the credit of the bank at the end of the year 1364 will reach Afs 874.3 million. It should be noted that the bank has completed initial economic feasibility studies on a number of industrial projects urgently needed by the country. At the same time, discussions are going on with the national capital investors for the establishment of these projects. It is planned that initial steps will be taken for the establishment of three projects by the end of the year.

This will be followed by practical and bold steps for the establishment of the rest of the projects on which economic feasibility studies have already been completed".

"It should be noted that the Industrial Development Bank, since its inception, has done economic feasibility studies on ten new projects for various state institutions. It has also done project-making studies on a number of projects in the private sector. The total number in this sector, studied so far, reaches to 200 projects. The bank is also ready to offer further services to other projects in the near future".

For the purpose of strengthening the bank's cooperation with and expansion of its services to the public industrial sector, the management of the bank plans to undertake an initial survey of industrial projects in the public sector in Kabul city. The idea behind this survey is to determine the financial and other requirements of these enterprises, with the financial assistance of the bank and if any problems exist to make recommendation for solutions. Meanwhile, in the second phase of this plan, the bank will undertake studies on the new industrial projects to be launched by the various Ministries and will determine the possibility of financial assistance to these", Eng Surkhabi said.

Mines, Industries

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 29 May 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] KABUL, May 29 (Bakh-tar).—A meeting of the activists of the establishments, factories and enterprises of the Mines and Industries Ministry on the outcome of the implementation of the economic and social development plan of the ministry in the past year as well as their duties in the current year in the light of the resolutions of the nationwide conference of the PDPA was convened at Esteqlal Lycee Thursday afternoon.

The meeting was attended by Esmail Danesh, party CC Politburo alternate member and Mines and Industries Minister, Dr Niaz Mohammad Momand, party CC Secretary and President of the party Economic Commission, Dr Khalil Ahmad Abawi, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and President of the State Planning Committee, Nazar Mohammad, Public Works Minister, a number of the members of the Revolutionary Council, some high-ranking party and state cadres from Kabul and provinces, heads of the establishments, factories and

enterprises of the Mines and Industries Ministry and the economic counsellor of the Soviet embassy in Kabul.

Danesh read out the fundamental statement on the activities of the factories and industries of the ministry during the last year and the plan for the current year.

Sattar Purdeli, President of the central council of the Trade Unions of Afghanistan, spoke on the gains of the revolution and the participation of vast masses in the process of the country's progress towards prosperity and the value of work competitions.

The presidents of the Mazar-e-Sharif Fertiliser and Power Factories, the Helmand Gin-Press plant, the Afghan Textile Mills, the Oil and Gas Exploration department, the North Coal Enterprise and the Jangalak Factories spoke on the activities of their respective institutions.

Dr Momand spoke on the role and economic value of the activities of co-

untry's productive establishments in the present conditions.

He commended the workers for their militancy and dedication in discharging their duties.

A resolution, read out by the president of the ministry's planning department, was unanimously endorsed.

The Mines and Industries Minister presented gifts and merit letters to a number of creative workers.

Danesh made the concluding speech.

CSO: 4600/524

COMPREHENSIVE PLANS TO IMPROVE AGRICULTURE REVIEWED

Increased Production

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 26 May 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Agricultural Plan for Increased Production"]

[Text] Implementation of agricultural service programmes through expansion of local development of services is one of the programmes in Afghanistan's Five Year Plan. This means a series of small irrigation, drinking water, and plant and soil protection programmes together with construction of feeder roads to facilitate transportation of agricultural products.

The main goal of this programme is to increase the annual production of wheat all over the country. It also includes raising the average yield on a big plot of land of the poorer, less well-irrigated kind.

Agricultural expansion, construction of transportation lines and development in regions have positive impact on the expansion of industries. Increase in average income of the agriculture sector, at a higher rate as compared to previous plans, is a real return in terms of output. Self-sufficiency in production of wheat in the later years of

the plan indicate achievement of the targets with higher level of employment.

Agricultural development, producing tools and equipment for the sector, will result in savings and in increasing productivities. Expansion of industries will raise the level of employment, and the level of income of the people of Afghanistan.

The need for small industries and handicraft in different areas is therefore felt greatly in the country and is being taken into account under the national development programmes of Afghanistan.

Cotton production will increase, production of beet and vegetables is to be expanded. Small industries and light industries will be opened in some provincial centres of the country. These plants will include repair shops for farm tools and distribution of agricultural machinery and manufacturing units for simple farm tools. In addition to that, plants producing concrete items will also be established and at more reasonable prices and at the same time reduce excessive Government

Under the project the required sectoral data will be formulated. In accordance with the agricultural development programmes, increasing yield per jerd of land through providing the farmers with fertiliser, improved seeds, credit and further extension services, will be undertaken in all provinces, particularly in selected areas and the farmers will be assisted in improving their crops.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, will make further efforts during the Plan for improvement and legal changes in the administration and supervision of agricultural institutions. This will facilitate implementation of extension and local development programmes. The policy of the Government is to encourage the farmers to handle supply and distribution of agricultural elements. This will help provide the farmers with the needed elements at more reasonable prices and at the same time reduce excessive Government

expenditures. The programme will arrange new development activities together with a new administrative system, to be formulated in all provinces. Due to this need, formation of some agricultural advisory offices are under consideration. These offices will have a number of administrative units for local agricultural development, with specified functions. In addition to this, formulation of procedures, determination of priorities of the agricultural development programmes and evaluation of the activities will be handled by responsible staff. Methods used in the plan are intensification of agriculture and encouragement of the role of farmer in the country. Determination of priorities will be on the basis of low cost approach. It will be concentrated in areas where higher output per jerib of land and per unit of input is feasible.

Afghanistan, a developing country, has low agricultural production, notwithstanding the hard work-

ing farmers of the country. Outcomes of the agricultural activities is still lower.

In order to achieve the targets of the development plan and higher level of production, use of fertiliser in areas under cultivation, especially where wheat, cotton, vegetable, etc are cultivated is necessary. The required quantity will be composed of urea and superphosphate. Since urea is produced locally, in the Mazar-e-Sharif Chemical Fertilizer Plant, during the past two years the production of the plant has been increased significantly. Only a little amount of fertiliser is imported annually.

Use of urea will increase yields by 30 per cent to 40 per cent. From the provided quantity, 70 per cent is to be used for wheat and 23 per cent for cotton cultivation. Since the farmers are not familiar with the use of fertiliser, this year it is planned to provide them with some orientation.

Water Distribution

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 26 May 82 p 3

[Text] As a result of successful implementation of the second phase of the land reforms operational plan, 74,000 hectares of land have been distributed to deserving peasants of the country, according to a source of the Agriculture and Land Reforms Ministry.

The second phase, covering democratic and just distribution of land and

water, has been started initially at the subdistricts of Deh Sabz, Bagrami, Charasiab, (Kabul province), Khas Kunar and Mohammad Dara, (Nangarhar province), and Nahar Shahi and Daulatabad (Balkh province). As a result of this plan, for the first time, several families have obtained new land.

Similarly, within the framework of the plan, around 74,000 hectares of land and 1.3 million sheets of landownership documents are to be distributed to the deserving.

Reports reaching the ministry from the operation sites indicate encouraging performance by the operational groups in different provinces, the source said. It should be noted

that these groups enjoy the all-sided cooperation and support of the peasants' cooperatives and other party and state organs in land reforms implementation in the provinces.

The successful implementation of the operational plans has also been confirmed by the land reforms coordination commission supervising them in the provinces. It should also be noted that the second phase of the plan is being implemented only in the areas where its first phase has already been successfully completed.

During 1361 H.S., the ministry plans to undertake implementation of the second phase in eight provinces of the country, because execution of the first and second phases of land reforms forms one of the prime current objectives of the land reform department of the Agriculture and Land Reforms Ministry.

After the victory of Saur Revolution, especially its new, evolutionary phase, and in accord with the decision of the Politburo of the PDPA CC and the Council of Ministers and other state directives, democratic and just implementation of land reforms were given high priority.

According to the source, the third phase will be implemented with the joint cooperation of the general department of agricultural production and extension of the ministry, the Improved Seeds

Company, the Afghan Fertiliser and Agricultural Services Company, mechanised stations, agricultural cooperatives, the Agriculture Development Bank, and the rural development department. This phase envisages extension and provision of technical and financial assistance for all the toiling peasants organised within the framework of the agricultural cooperatives in the country.

At the same time plans are underway for the establishment of infrastructural complexes for the peasants' cooperatives and their further encouragement to take active part in boosting the overall agricultural production. Likewise, the peasants will be further encouraged to take active part in the economic and political affairs of their country as well as to unite their ranks further.

Implementation of the fourth phase of the reforms is to be undertaken and implemented, according to the source, with all-sided cooperation of the Ministries of Education, Public Health, Public Works, Irrigation and Power and the rural development department. These state organs, in the framework of their specialised activities, will undertake establishment of new schools, hospitals, culverts, bridges, feeder roads, telephone lines and power transmission schemes, potable water wells, and other needed infrastructural structures. These establishments will naturally help raise the production

as well as the living standards of the peasants living in the far-flung parts of the country.

It is to be noted that, concurrent with the implementation of the second phase, other essential assistance such as financial help, technical advice, distribution of improved wheat seeds, fertiliser, pesticides and insecticides to the land owners, cooperatives, and especially to those peasants, who have become land owners during the implementation of the land reforms programme, will be forthcoming. These facilities and assistance will greatly help increase agricultural production and raise the level of living standards of the rural population of the country in the long run, the source pointed out.

Before the beginning of the this programme and the despatch of the operational groups to the provinces, the land reforms department had prepared special directives, norms, forms, and registrations and records and other technical basics for the groups members. Special courses were also opened for acquaintance of the members with the plan details.

The courses, which were taught by experienced officials of the ministry, have greatly contributed to preparation of the group members with the fundamentals of land reforms implementation programme. A number of representatives from the rural development department several related

ministries have also taken part in running these courses.

For the construction of a number of establishments envisaged for the agricultural cooperatives union in three subdistricts, of the Kabul province, a total sum of Afs 800,000 in the first place, Afs 40 million in the second operational plan,

and Afs 35 million in the third have been anticipated, according to the source.

The land reforms department has a total number of 603 persons on its payroll, most of whom are to be sent for implementation of operational plan in different parts of the country.

New Stage Land Reforms

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 29 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The New Stage in Land Reforms"]

[Text] As a national and democratic revolution, the Saur Revolution, especially its new evolutionary phase, has adopted among its prime objectives abolition of feudal and pre-feudal relations, creation of an independent national economy, total removal of economic backwardness, acceleration of the rate of economic growth, industrialisation, and modernisation of agriculture and livestock-breeding in the country.

Since the majority of the Afghan population is engaged in agriculture and livestock-breeding, as a first step, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which considers the well-being and prosperity of the working man as one of its cherished aspirations, pays serious attention to the democratic solution of the land question with the direct participation of the farmers with due consideration

for the objective needs of the society. It has undertaken operational land reforms programmes for continuation of the just and democratic land reforms and is offering all-round assistance to the farmers for increasing production, thus serving the common cause of the growth of the national economy.

After the new phase of the revolution, considerable amendments were made in the land reforms programme. And the evolutionary stage of land reforms for just relations in the rural areas were started as an all-round agriculture and rural development programme. The important points worth mention are the reassessment of the previous land reforms programme, rectification of the mistakes made in the previous programme, distribution of land-ownership documents, just distribution of land and irri-

gation water, completion of land reforms documents, organisation of the peasants and land-holders in agricultural cooperatives, increase in production, commercial and social activities of the cooperatives and establishment of the cooperatives up to the provincial level.

Similarly, improvement of the irrigation water distribution system and networks, establishment of mechanised farms, distribution of land to new settlers and nomads and a solution of their settlement problem have also been undertaken.

The recent fourth session of the joint commission of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Council of Ministers, held for speedy fulfilment of the operational plans of the democratic land reforms, after approval of specific proposals, issued instructions to the party organisations and organs of social services.

The Programme of Action of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, in connection with the importance and the significant role of the solution of the land question in the economic growth and the social progress of Afghanistan says: "The party and revolutionary Government are determined to persistently pursue the policy of the democratic solution of the land reforms in the future too, with the direct participation of the farmers. The new land reform relations and sensible land-ownership limitation is aimed at creating

such conditions in the villages where the working peasants can receive sufficient land plots for ensuring an ordinary and decent life based on social justice and the principles of holy Islam. The state will guarantee the right on land-ownership and will assist and encourage the land-owners to effectively carry out and boost the agricultural products".

To realize this humane aspiration, the Government strives to provide every assistance to the farmers to promote their work efficiency.

Rural Growth

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 31 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Comprehensive Plans for Rural Growth"]

[Text] In line with the lofty objectives of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, vanguard of the working class and all toiling people of Afghanistan, and the popular DRA Government for all-round development of the country, and realising the importance of the large share of the rural areas in the country's economy, necessary measures have been adopted for rapid development of the rural areas, improving their living conditions and providing more facilities for the rural population,

For, over eighty per cent of the population, the majority of whom are engaged in farming, livestock-breeding, handicrafts

and other productive work are living in the rural areas. Due attention to the development of the socio-economic, industrial and cultural development of the rural areas and the villagers paves the way for rapid economic growth.

The all-round rural development plans are aimed at creation of productive work opportunities with the provision of goods and services to meet the rural population's essential needs, their acquaintance with the extension programmes and contemporary technology in agriculture, livestock-breeding and rural handicrafts sectors, creation of a powerful economy, provision of health services

and education, improvement of transport and communication facilities, building of diversion dams and other social services. Similarly, attracting their cooperation for establishing of agricultural cooperatives, encouragement and participation of the

youth and their mobilisation in the all-round development of the rural areas, and formation of other social organisations to serve this purpose are of great importance. And activities continue for this purpose. For the major elements of human development—health, education, nutrition—are directly interrelated. Improvements in one area can

facilitate those in others and reinforce all aspects of rural development.

After the new and evolutionary phase of the revolution, the activities of the rural development department expanded to the remote and far-flung areas of the country. According to its statistics, the department has spent over Afs 140 million on rural development projects in Kabul and other provinces during the last nine months.

Now, it has undertaken 15 relatively big projects in the provinces of Bamian, Ghor, Herat, Badakhshan, Zabul, Uruzgan, Nangarhar, Farah and Nimroz and 14 experimental

regional rural development projects have been endorsed for the Kabul province and its districts. Similarly, during the same period, the rural development department has carried out construction of buildings, irrigation water headways, and bridges and culverts, sinking of deep wells, repair of roads and hungars and tens of other public welfare activities in Kabul and other provinces. Schemes are under way for all-round development of the rural areas according to the popular DRA Government's policy for rapid and balanced development of the rural areas.

CSO: 4600/526

NATIONAL PEDAGOGIC INSTITUTE STRATEGY OUTLINED

Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 10 May 82 p 3

[Text] (APS)--Implementation of the revolutionary system of the basic school within the Algerian school system has since 1980 been the responsibility of an important specialized institution: the IPN (National Pedagogic Institute). The new education policy decided upon by the government was to be accompanied by an adequate and effective pedagogic strategy drafted by the IPN.

This pedagogic strategy is not only aimed at modernizing education, but at making education conform to the needs, situation and political and cultural options of a nation in the midst of general development.

The order of April 1976, the National Constitution of 1976 and the resolutions of the Central Committee of the FLN Party have emphasized the urgency of a national plan of Arabization, but also of the establishment of a continuing national education policy based on the principle of the democratization of education and concern for the development of knowledge on the basis of modern methods.

These scientific pedagogical methods, which call for suitable teaching means, have as their crucible the IPN, a public institution under the Ministry of Education and Basic Instruction. This institution, set up following independence, has as its purpose the study of and experimentation with methods and their dissemination throughout the national territory.

The goal sought by the establishment of basic 9-year schools is to develop aptitudes and knowledge acquired by the pupil since birth and to achieve a "polytechnicalization" of education.

The first goal is therefore to promote a so-called "active" school that will imply the participation of the pupil in courses. Through his programs, the pupil will learn the milieu in which he develops and the political, economic, social and cultural environment in which he will live. It is because of this view of education that great importance is given to the sociocultural level and subjects relating to Arab-Islamic values and socialist thought are introduced. It is on these values and thought that Algerian society and physical and sports education are based.

The polytechnicalization" of education plays a decisive role insofar as the student receives instruction based on knowledge of scientific and technological fields, which will stimulate interest in these vocations and facilitate orientation. The ideal thing would be to have enterprises participate in training through visits to schools and the supplying of upper-level personnel as teachers.

1.7 Million Students by 1982-1983

Beginning with the next school year, no fewer than 1.7 million students will be enrolled in the basic schools. Because of inadequate infrastructures, facilities and teachers, extending basic instruction to the second and third cycles will take place at a rate of 300 schools a year.

The IPN will play an important role in all of this, demonstrating its competence in all fields: the training of teachers and personnel, the organization of seminars, refresher courses, and so on.

Education commissions have been set up for each discipline taught, under the supervision of one or more inspectors general. These teams will have for their research a specialized library, whose resources are an estimated 10,000 works in Arabic and French. It is to this library that we owe the replacement of the "classic" books ("classic" in the sense of traditional) by texts whose contents and methods have been totally redone, teaching guides that provide a certain uniformity of education, and all the collective audiovisual aids designed to date.

With the exception of textbooks for mathematics, physics, chemistry and natural sciences, for which the IPN has acquired the rights from the Bordas publishing house, other pedagogical materials are being drafted by the previously named specialists. Some 20 new manuals will be put into use when the school year begins.

All these innovations in education have been the subject of sustained research and experimentation. The methods resulting will be gradually applied (in 4 years), after being tested at length in 68 schools, chosen because of the quality of teaching personnel and the facilities where they work.

Production and dissemination of educational materials are among the priorities of the IPN's activities. The volume of works produced was tripled between 1975 and 1981 and this year, will exceed 20 million units. The 10 million produced by the sole IPN printing house (Belcourt) will be available when the new school year begins. It should be pointed out that this publishing house, which employs over 300 persons, has four rotary printing presses, four offset presses and two binding units. However, its premises, dating from 1964, are not functional and present an insurmountable obstacle to productivity and expansion of the means of production.

Audiovisual Aids

In addition to the production of books, which remain the essential tool of education, the IPN produces various types of audiovisual aids, such as

slides, 16-mm films, tapes, "figurines" (group apprenticeship materials), maps, and so on.

These resources, still very meager in number, will be developed with completion of the future El-Achour graphics complex. This project, included in the 5-year plan, will cost an estimated \$110 million. According to estimates based on over 7 million students by 1989, the complex should produce nearly 60 million works, without counting other materials to be used in education.

The Institute plans to make methodology films for every subject taught and hopes to have some 3,000 entertainment or documentary films available for the schools. Most of these films, purchased abroad, deal with scientific subjects and general culture.

Teaching Means

Concerning films produced in Algeria, one official in the film field emphasizes that the IPN faces difficulties acquiring them.

Dissemination of teaching means is ensured throughout the national territory by regional centers in each wilaya [governorate]: the CRDDP (Regional Centers of Pedagogical Documentation and Dissemination). These structures are of prime importance to the IPN, whose effectiveness mainly depends on their proper management. The CRDDP's are in fact responsible for anticipating the needs of each basic school. They must oversee the availability of teaching materials, their upkeep and preservation. They play a role in training teachers, to whom they supply all documents and materials needed to improve their professional and cultural level. The purpose is to make the CRDDP's not only centers for the distribution of textbooks, but also centers of cultural and pedagogical support.

Some 20 CRDDP's will be built by the end of the 5-year plan, particularly in regions where there is a high number of students, in order to meet this objective.

For every book given to them, elementary pupils pay only 1 symbolic dinar, while those at the intermediate and secondary levels never pay over 10. These prices actually cover only a small part of the real cost, with the rest borne by the government.

IPN Director Mahi has emphasized the need for everyone to help preserve and take care of school books for which major human and financial efforts have been made.

When questioned about results so far from reorganization of the system, Mahi said that it was still too soon to make a critical analysis. By the end of the first level of basic instruction, he added, an effort will be made to gauge the methods produced in order to make every possible improvement.

Finally, the director of the IPN took advantage of the opportunity afforded by the interview with the APS reporter to make an appeal to parents and teachers to make their criticisms and suggestions in the direction of improving the quality of the Institute's services.

IRAN, IRAQI MILITARY URGED TO TOPPLE SADDAM

Montazeri Addresses 'Islamic Combatants'

Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 10 May 82 p 8

[Text] The conspiratorial flight or retreat of Saddam's deluded mercenaries must not stop the advances of you defenders of Islam.

With the continuation of the operations and striking victories of the triumphant guardians of Islam in operations against Jerusalem, which, with singular divine assistance, the aid of His Holiness the Mahdi (May our souls be sacrificed for him) and the prayers of His Excellency Imam Khomeyni and a nation full of martyrs and Muslims have culminated in the liberation of sensitive and extensive areas of the soil of an Islamic nation, a message addressed to the knights of the Islamic forces has been sent from His Exalted Honor His Excellency Ayatollah Al'ozma Montazeri.

The text of the message is as follows:

In the Name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate.

Heroic crusading combatants on the path of God--disciples in the way of Hosseyn--peace be upon you until the end. Salutations, peace, and the mercy of God be upon you and your exalted martyrs. The striking and sudden conquerings and victories achieved by you dear ones have made the blessed heart of the Imam of the age (May our souls be sacrificed for him) and his great deputy happy, and His Excellency's prayers have gone out for you in response. You beloved servants of God have shown in this glorious test that you are truly soldiers of Islam and self-sacrificing devotees of the Imam and that you will not withhold any sacrifice on the road to an Islamic victory over infidelity. May your brothers in the guards of the mobilization army and the tribal and people's forces be preserved. With faith and acceptance of the one virtue you have witnessed with your own eyes the realization of all the promises of the Koran for your rights and your noble nation.

God sends these victories and these martyrdoms as blessings for everyone. You vigilant combatants must be aware that the oppressed and Muslim nation of Iraq is awaiting your aid. The conspiratorial flight or retreat of Saddam's

deluded mercenaries must not stop the advances of you defenders of Islam. They must not be given a respite for resupply or reinforcement. Saddam himself, who is the number one criminal in this great crime and all the other Iraqi traitor leaders and Ba'thists selling out their country must be pursued and brought to justice. Do not let them escape the justice and punishment which the Muslim nation of Iraq must impose upon them by the command of Islam. Make haste in this important matter and deprive the aggressor enemy of the opportunity to reassess and reinforce. It is imperative that the remnants of the deluded Iraqi army make use of this final opportunity and return with its arms to the ranks of the Islamic nation and surrender.

Arab governments in the region, who have gotten themselves involved in this fracas with American deception and pressure and have bared their teeth and claws to their Muslim brothers instead of fighting Israel the enemy of Islam and Muslims, must come to their senses before it is too late, take warning from Saddam's last days, and not do anything that will prolong the war. They must realize that as long as this bloodthirsty and insane regime has the fate of an oppressed nation in its hands this important region will see no peace. When the Muslim nation of Iraq has tried and punished Saddam and the rest of his mercenaries it will then be ready to choose for itself an acceptable government inspired by the liberating doctrine of Islam and it will allow no foreign power the right to interfere in it. I ask God most high for victory and the greatness of Islam and a final triumph for Islamic combatants on all fronts. Peace be upon you and the mercy of God.

Hosseyn 'Ali Montazeri. Qom. 9 May 1982

Khamene'i Calls on Iraqi Soldiers

Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 10 May 82 p 8

[Text] On the eve of the complete liberation of the territory in the South of our country from the contamination of Saddam's followers a message addressed to the Muslim soldiers of the Iraqi army from the President of our country was published. The text of the message is as follows:

In the name of God the Merciful, the Compassionate

Muslim soldiers of the Iraqi army! Now that the last bastions of Saddam's aggressor forces are being opened by the Islamic army, now that the cities of the Islamic country of Iran are being liberated after almost 2 years of military occupation by infidel forces, now that the victorious soldiers of Islam are freeing their Islamic homeland inch by inch from the clutches of the aggressors, now that the forces of Islam are preparing themselves for the final conquest and liberation of Jerusalem, it is fitting that you should ask yourselves why Saddam has sent you into the Islamic land of Iran for more than 19 months, and used you to spill the blood of the best children of Islam and the Koran on the ground, level the prosperous and happy occupied cities

of Iran, drive thousands of families out of their homes, and bereave tens of thousands of people of their children, mates, and fathers.

Is there any reason other than that an Islamic government has been established in Iran by the heroic, proud, and courageous Muslim nation of Iran and that this nation has mobilized all its capacities for the liberation of occupied Palestine and the release of Jerusalem and begun a relentless battle on all fronts against American imperialism?

Saddam's Treason Against the Arab Nation

Muslim soldiers of the Iraqi army, Saddam has not only betrayed you and the people of Iraq, but the entire Arab nation. His aggressive invasion of Iran, which even made the Zionists look peaceable by comparison, is a part of the treacherous Camp David design intended to decimate budding Islamic revolutions throughout the area, install Zionist rule over the Dome of the Al-Aqsi mosque, and enable them to grab the property, the virtue, and the soul of Muslims, especially in the Arab nation. This is why a strong and direct alliance has come about between Jordan, Egypt, and the other hand-picked American regimes and Saddam as well as an indirect, powerful alliance between America, Israel, and the Iraqi Ba'th regime through Michel 'Aflaq.

Open Fire on Ba'th Commanders

Muslim soldiers of the Iraqi army, if you don't rise up in the name of God, if you don't turn your guns on the Ba'th commanders and open fire, if you remain silent before this bloodthirsty regime, tomorrow they will use you in direct assault against your brother and sister Muslim compatriots in Baghdad, Karbala, Samereh, Kazemin, Najaf, Basra, Amara, Musel and Kerkuk who are suffering under Saddam's oppression, and after Saddam's fall you will have to stand before the Iraqi nation in disgrace and answer for this great treason.

Awaken, arise, and put an end to the last days of this Israeli mercenary's life by forming revolutionary units, guerrilla groups, and an armed uprising against this corrupt regime. You may be assured that Saddam's career is over.

Be vigilant, and do not allow him to be succeeded with a shuffling of puppets and a phony coup d'etat.

Turn your weapons on the Ba'th commanders and fire in defense of your fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, wives, and children and to protect your nation, your religion, and your honor.

Formation of Revolutionary Groups

Help your nation in the formation of revolutionary groups in order to obtain assistance from all your forces for the victory of an Islamic uprising and the realization of a government by the oppressed in Iraq. Know that God's promise is nearing fulfillment and that victory is one step away. The Muslims of Iran desire victory and honor for your nation with great eagerness

and affection in the hope that with the defeat of the American and Israeli mercenaries in your country the road to the liberation of Jerusalem will be smoother.

With faith in Almighty God and unity and courage to the fore. Your brother Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i President of the Islamic Republic of Iran

9310
CSO: 4640/299

MAJLIS DISCUSSES FUTURE ROLE, STRUCTURE OF GUARDS CORPS

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 1 May 82 p 9

[Excerpts] The Role of Islamic teaching in the Guards Corps

Movahedi-Saveji proposed deletion of Article 11 saying:

We have a theological center and the Islamic Propaganda Office. What need is there alongside the ministry of national guidance, to have additional Islamic teachings as mentioned in this article?

Mahallati opposed the suggestion saying: If we deprive the corps of its unique characteristics, we would in reality be depriving it of its soul because then there would be no living corps. At present all publications of the corps are under the supervision of the religious body.

Dr Rohani was in agreement and said the Guards Corps is required to cooperate with the army and other institutions and there is no need for the propagation of Islamic teaching by the Corps. I therefore agree that the article should be deleted.

Mohammadzadeh, representative of the Corps, gave explanations regarding Article 11 and said: The Imam has said many times that the corps should have a variety of publications, even in foreign languages, so that it may be able to answer hostile foreign propaganda. For the past 2 years we have published PAYAM-E ENQELAB which has the highest circulation. The Corps can therefore have an effective role in the spread of Islamic teaching.

Mohammad Tayyeb, the reporter of the defense affairs committee, also gave explanations regarding Article 11 and said: If by the spread of Islamic teaching our brother deputies mean propagation within the corps, such is not the case. Rather, the corps wants to have a part in the spread of Islamic teaching. I am therefore opposed to the deletion of the article.

The proposal for the deletion of Article 11 was then voted on and failed to be approved.

At 10:30 am a 10 minute recess was announced in the public session of the Majlis.

Corps Policy Regarding Publications and Propaganda

The public session resumed under the chairmanship of 'Ali-Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani. Akhtari proposed the deletion of the phrase 'in the relationship with' from Article 11. Mahallati opposed the proposal. Referring to the same article, Allahbedashti proposed cognisance of the necessity of the link with the religious establishment. Rahmani spoke for and Movahadi-Kermani against and the representative of the corps and the reporter of the defense affairs committee each offered explanations along the same lines.

Allahbedashti's proposal that it should come under the supervision of the religious establishment was voted on and approved.

Al-Ghafur proposed that cooperation with the religious establishment in the fields of cultural and propaganda activities should be mentioned in Article 11.

Mohammadi and Zarhani spoke against and for and the representative of the corps offered some explanation and said: Yesterday, responsible employees and writers of the publications division of the Corps were received by the Imam and he clarified his instructions for us. The Imam said the importance of publications can be compared to the blood which is being shed at the fronts. A vote was then taken on this proposal and approved--replacing Article 11 as follows: "[There must be] cooperation in the fields of cultural and propaganda activities according to the guidelines set by the theocratic leadership for the religious establishment, theological centers and the country's judicial, education and religious guidance institutions."

Guards Corps Ministry Organizational Bill

Movahedi-Saveji proposed a deletion in Article 18 which met with the opposition of Karimi and support of Allahbedashti, with the reporter of the committee offering explanations.

The proposal was then voted upon and approved. Article 18 was then read in the following form, voted upon and approved:

"Article 18--The minister of the Guards Corps is required--with the cooperation of the National Organization for Administration and Employment--to draw up the Guards Corps Ministry's organizational bill within the framework of these articles of association and obtain its approval by the Council of Ministers."

Note--The budget of this ministry will be provided from Category 112000 of the Guard Corps."

At this time the speaker of the Majlis said that in the previous session Fuad Karimi's proposed structuring in one of the articles of association of the Corps did not come to a vote. At present the project and programming which we deleted and took away from the minister is now faced with uncertainty and needs a Single Article which must come to the Majlis. But there is a legal way that would allow us to vote in this regard again. I request the Majlis, if it agrees, that we vote again on the project and the planning which we gave to the Guards Corps' Supreme Council. This proposal was then read in Article 20 in the following form, voted upon and approved:

"Article 20--For the purpose of creating coordination between the command, ministerial, ideological and political sectors of the Corps and the drawing up and approval of policies, projects, plannings and outlined responsibilities of sections." [As published]

Kiyavosh proposed a deletion in Article 21. The proposal was voted upon but was not approved.

Article 21 was then voted upon and approved in the following form:

"Article 21--Those in responsible positions in other units of the headquarters staff, those holding responsible positions in ideological teaching, political, propaganda and publication units, deputies of the Corps Minister and the supervisor of the political bureau can take part without voting right in the meetings of the Supreme Corps Council.

At the conclusion of the session the secretary announced the receipt by the Majlis of the articles of the association bill of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran bearing 18 signatures.

The open session of the Majlis ended at noon and the next meeting was set for Tuesday.

5854
CSO: 4640/291

MAJOR ISSUES DISCUSSED BY PROSECUTOR-GENERAL IN TABRIZ

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 17 Apr 82 p 4

[Text] Tabriz--Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Hosseyn Musavi Tabrizi, the prosecutor general of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, in a special interview with the reporter of ETTELA'AT in Tabriz, answered questions concerning the programs of the prosecutor-general's office from 21 March 1981 to 21 March 1982, the arrest of Qotbzadeh, Islamic dress for women, the condition of the freedom of the prisoners of the mini-groups, and the conditions of the counterrevolutionary groups in the country, the activities of the bomb-planting monarchist organizations and the fight against overcharging.

The prosecutor general first referred to the programs of the revolution's prosecutor general's office in 1981-1982 and said: "The main program of the prosecutor general's office from the beginning has been to organize and put in order the prosecutor general's offices and thank God, positive steps have been made in this regard, but naturally to implement more order and organize these offices, we need more forces and in this regard, permission has been granted to the prosecutor general's offices to hire office and administrative personnel. We ourselves, have recruited judicial and administrative personnel and have trained and dispatched them to the provinces."

He added: "The most important program in relation to the order of the prosecutor general's offices has been the organization of the Treasurer and Accounting Departments and now they are working properly. In connection with confiscated property and funds, a circular has been issued stating where trusteeship funds should be deposited and to deposit confiscated funds in government accounts in the Ministry of Finance. As a whole, these assets are in better order now."

"Regarding the immediate attention of backed-up files, most of the prosecutor general's offices have announced they do not have backed up files and if some unspecified files exist, they are files which are in constant use. Perhaps there are some backed-up files in the Tehran prosecutor general's office and other cities. In Tabriz court, of the nearly 2,000 prisoners of the revolution's prosecutor general's office, the majority of whom have come after 20 September from East Azarbayan and West Azarbayan, there are only a few persons whose files have not been investigated. Anyhow, we have progressed in this respect and in the new year, the programs of the prosecutor general's office will be reinforced and we will recruit active and strong judicial and

administrative forces for the revolution's prosecutor general's offices and strengthen the courts and recruit religious magistrates.

The Supreme Judicial Council is performing splendid activities and the provinces without religious magistrates have been provided with them and in view of training, those who are working in the prosecutor-general's offices, have taken positive steps in this regard and we have improved in comparison with last year."

The revolution's prosecutor general added: "The subjects emphasized today are that order and justice must be implemented, since justice needs order, and if there is no order there is no justice. Definitely any kind of order does not serve the purpose, but the order of our revolution's prosecutor general's office must be applicable to the culture of the revolution, and if the revolution's prosecutor general's office observes order and justice, they will last and will not be abolished and the Ministry of Justice must adapt itself to the work of the revolution's prosecutor general's office, and definitely if there is no order and justice in the prosecutor general's offices, the nation does not want them to exist. Of course, the brothers in the prosecutor general's office have realized the fact that there should be order and Islamic justice and with God's will, working procedures will be improved.

Arrest of Qotbzadeh

The revolution's prosecutor general, about the arrest of Qotbzadeh said: "Before I give any explanation about this plot, I should say that this matter has been called a great coup d'etat here and the foreign radios have exaggerated it. This matter is not such because as the Imam has said, for the time being, a coup d'etat is impossible in Iran. Therefore, to call these matters a coup d'etat is not right, because if someone sits in his house and gathers a few persons around him and has a good dream, and has some intentions and even pursues some activities, and even if their intentions are to overthrow the government, this cannot be called a coup d'etat. A coup could take place when there is a firm and strong group in the army which has sovereignty and is commissioned and the army and people have accepted them; until they can rise and kill a few people and succeed later. This is something which is not possible in Iran today. The question of Qotbzadeh is not far from this. For example, 20 or 30 persons got together, and had the idea that if they killed four of the great persons of Iran they could rule Iran. The counter-revolutionaries always have these conceptions and regularly mention that the regime is going to fall today or tomorrow. They even reached the point to say that the Imam is terribly sick, and the radios also broadcast this news."

He added, "Qotbzadeh, also with about 10 or 20 persons has imagined that with their dependency on foreigners and their materialistic analyses, they could blow up the Imam's house, then the people, the various groups and parties would have clashes and would kill each other, and with the foreign connection, they could grab power and rule Iran. I have to mention that from the first day they outlined this plan, the 36 million person intelligence network started working. We were informed from the beginning of their most secret meetings and confidential discussions. The intelligence staff was active

until they realized that if they didn't arrest them, they might do some harm. Therefore they were arrested. Of course, their aim and desire as has been previously announced, was to blow up the Imam's house, and to assassinate the members of the Supreme Council of Defense, to assassinate Mr Hashemi, or to kill the revolution's prosecutor general and then, after the groups start confronting each other, they will have accomplished their job. They definitely have had connections with fugitive capitalists and those who have not accepted the Islamic revolution from the beginning and nationalists who have been opposed to the Islamic revolution in different stages. Some have been arrested, and some are being pursued, and even one or two of Tehran's rejected clergy, who have sold themselves and those who pretend they are clergy connected with them, have been arrested. Thank God, these types of people and all their connections, relations, and purposes have been discovered. The majority of them have been arrested and some are pursued. However, as we have mentioned, the whole issue has not been very important and cannot be considered a coup d'etat. However, definitely they are criminals, and they intended to perform a great criminal act in order to further U.S. aims in Iran. Thank God, God's mighty hand caught them and stopped their activities."

The revolution's prosecutor general also announced that since among these people were one or two purged military men and one active military man, the military prosecutor general informed us about these events, and from a legal point, their files must be investigated by the revolution's prosecutor general's office and this office is investigating it now."

Pardon of Prisoners

Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Tabrizi, about the number of the recently pardoned prisoners said: "As a whole, about 17,000 prisoners of the revolutionary courts and Ministry of Justice have been pardoned, and among them, nearly 6,000 have been the prisoners of the justice department and the rest are from the revolutionary courts.

"Among them are people who are freed, and some whose life imprisonment sentences have been reduced to 15 years. There are also others whose sentences have been reduced from 15 to 10 years and yet others, whose sentences have been reduced from 10 to 3 years."

Method of Releasing Prisoners

The revolution's prosecutor general on this subject said: "There is a circular about this which according to different occasions, the files of the prisoners are examined, and a list of those who are eligible for pardon is being prepared and will be sent to the pardon committee. After the approval of the people's Imam, some will be pardoned." He added, "After it was announced that some of the prisoners will be pardoned, many people became worried and wrote us: 'Why do you free the criminals?' Therefore, I have to mention that the Imam has given us a guide which indicates that those whose release is not contrary to religion must be released and we will do it accordingly. Those who are imprisoned, and are guilty, and those whose offenses have been proven in the religious court must not be expected to be released. Their offenses pertain to the concern of the people who have been deprived for many years and

have given martyrs to achieve it. However, after a few days, others have revolted against them with arms and have taken their best and dearest loved ones from them. Of course, some might say that they have not done these things, and they have only been involved in propaganda. In this case, we have to say that their activities and the course of events are clear to us. We are not concerned with those who are not involved in these activities. The minimum demand of the society from us is not to let these people go and play with the destiny of the nation. Therefore, it is our duty not to release them from prison after conviction. They will not be released unless each of them shows honesty and assures us that their release will not endanger the society; otherwise, if there is a 1 percent chance of danger, their release is contrary to religious law, and the convict must complete his term. We release those whose release is not contrary to religious law and we have to act according to this law. As a result, the sisters and brothers who have repented, must not expect us to open the prison doors and ask them all to leave. Definitely, those who have repented will be released on different occasions, one by one."

The revolution's prosecutor general, about the armed attack on the newspaper offices of the Islamic Republic and SOBH-E AZADEGAN indicated that these acts were done by the hands of saboteurs who assassinate members of God's party in order to create disturbances and disorder in the country. He said, we have to confront them.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi about the discovery of team houses in the country said: "The number of the discovered team houses are so many that they cannot be counted. As far as I know, at least 400 to 500 team houses have been discovered in the center of the provinces. There is not a day that a team house is not discovered in Tehran. For example, in Tabriz, all the team houses have been discovered. Recently, most of their members were arrested in Mashhad and Bandar 'Abbas and their locations were uncovered. According to some information, they have reached a point that in order to protect themselves, they have to sleep in cars [aspwolished] or leave the country. Some have gone to these parts of Kurdistan which are occupied by counterrevolutionary mini-groups. At this point I must mention that they are like the spider who thinks its web is the best and strongest home but these people, wherever they are will be found through information received from a 36-million person intelligence organization, and they will be punished.

Eight Against Insurgents in Kurdistan

The revolution's prosecutor general, about this matter said: "Thank God the government does its duties in the best manner, and I have to mention we have received reports from the Kurdish Muslims which indicate that the people are tremendously upset about the bad conditions caused by these armed and aggressive insurgents. They are begging the government to save them from these insurgents. They have joined the Islamic forces. I have to tell those who have not repented that if the day comes that these insurgent groups are in power, they will not leave anything for the Kurdish people. Thus, they should not be deceived by their false slogans, realizing that now that the Islamic Republic of Iran is pushing Saddam out in such a way, to dismiss a handful of rogues is not difficult, and this day is not far, on the contrary, it is very close."

The revolution's prosecutor general, about the crushing of the bomb planting monarchist organizations said: "The guard brothers and the vast 36-million person information network, have accomplished striking activities. Every secret and counterrevolutionary and terrorist activity has been discovered by the beloved brothers who are in a holy war for God's way. For example, close to the new year, they discovered the puppet monarchist group named "Nima." They captured their agents who were connected with the West and were rightists and had appointed a prime minister and cabinet for themselves, but all of them were arrested. Still, we cannot call these people plotters of coup d'etats or overthowers. They were a group of crazy, faddish insurgents who did not realize they were standing in front of such a strong nation. They think that the Islamic Republic is a country which will fold when a few of its people are martyred. This is what Bani-Sadr thought when Raja'i and Bahonai were martyred. But our nation witnessed that with their martyrdom, the morale of the people became stronger and their hatred increased toward these executioners." Musavi added: "When I was talking to Qotbzadeh, he said 'I am sure this government is not going to last a year.' However, even Bani Sadr, Rajavi, the United States and Israel,...with their materialistic analyses are severely mistaken, and they underestimate God's power. I told Qotbzadeh, with your materialistic analyses, we would not be able to combat the aggressor Iraq for 2 days, but thank God, we have been able to resist them for a year and a half. Thus, regardless of domestic factors, we have combatted them and have attained big victories. These are God's blessings and are not measured with your materialistic analyses."

Fight Against Overcharging

The revolution's prosecutor general, referred to the question of the fight against overcharging and said: "For the fight against overcharging, measures must be taken from two sides. On one side, the Islamic culture of the people must be improved and from the other side, the government must expand the cooperatives, in order for the people to purchase their necessities from the coops and stop purchasing them from overchargers.

Regarding traitors who are overcharging, the revolution's courts must deal with them seriously, and sentence them according to their offenses in order to prevent their unjust dealings."

Observance of Islamic Dress

The revolution's prosecutor general, in regard to the question of the observance of the Islamic dress in Tehran and other cities said: "The Islamic Republic, in connection with this matter has been successful. Many educated women who have realized the suffering of the people and who have seen the blood of martyrs, and have witnessed their family's grief, have adjusted themselves to the Islamic society. But there are some also that do not understand this society and dress shockingly as they did during the Pahlavi regime. They should be rejected by society. The members of God's party must denounce them. Taxis and buses should not give them rides, and the revolutionary people must not sell them anything in their stores. The coops must not admit them and the people should not socialize with them and must not invite them to their parties. Finally, they will be rejected by society. Of course,

these women will be purged from government offices, and even those who wear the Islamic dress at work, but do not wear it after work, will be purged by the purging law. These people must know that they are playing with the Islamic society's reputation and the day will come that the fury of this nation will seize them. They will be purged not only from the offices but they will be rejected by the society also.

9815
CSO; 4640/273

MONEY-CHANGER ACCUSED OF 'SPYING FOR U.S., ISRAEL'

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 16 May 82 p 3

[Text] A Ferdowsi Ave. money-changer has been arrested on charges of exporting foreign currency and leading a spy ring in the service of America and Zionism.

He made contact with America and Israel every night from his home and made information and intelligence he had obtained available to Zionist agents and American spies.

ETTELA'AT NEWS SERVICE--A ring of Zionist spies and currency exporters which had direct contact with America and Israel has been exposed in Tehran and the leader of the ring arrested.

Concerning the manner in which this ring was exposed, an official with knowledge of the operations of the Revolutionary Prosecutor's Office told our correspondent in an exclusive interview: Some time ago the Central Staff of the Revolutionary Guards was notified in a secret report that one of the money-changers on Ferdowsi Ave. had exported a large amount of currency to America and Israel.

The Revolutionary Guards Intelligence Unit investigated the report and learned that an individual of Jewish extraction named Musa Farajzadeh, alias Hakimi, a Ferdowsi Ave. money-changer and capitalist, was engaged in the export of currency, which he had done several times.

In subsequent investigations it became apparent that the traitor Zionist Musa Farajzadeh had not only employed various methods to export currency but was also the leader of a 20-person spy ring operating inside Iran. He was routinely in contact with America and Israel and made noteworthy information and intelligence available to agents of international Zionism and American spies.

The Revolutionary Guards arrested Musa Farajzadeh by order of the Prosecutor's Office and turned him over to the Revolutionary Prosecutor's Office along with a complete file. In an investigation of his residence and his safe

deposit box at the National Bank of Iran a number of important documents, along with money, gold, jewels, and cash was discovered.

After a preliminary investigation of Musa Farajzadeh it became known that Farajollah Hakimi, brother of the accused who is now being sought by the Revolutionary Prosecutor's Office, had fled to America with a large amount of money during the revolution and collaborated with American spies and agents of international Zionism. This enabled Musa Farajzadeh to secretly supply Zionist agents and American spies with information through his brother. In the meantime the escaped spy Farajollah Hakimi sent Iranian currency from America to Musa Farajzadeh. The accused, after converting money to currency, also smuggled it to America and Israel under code names.

The code names that were used to smuggle currency out of the country were Rish for German marks, Sabzi for dollars, Berenj-e Zard for gold coins, and George for English pounds.

The knowledgeable official continued: Musa Farajzadeh traveled to Israel twice in order to enhance his collaboration with the international Zionists. He met with Zionist leaders on these two trips.

In order to deceive officials concerning his trips the accused told them he had gone to Israel for surgery and medical treatment.

The official gave our correspondent the following as the charges levied against the above individual:

1. operating as a major Zionist agent in Iran
2. being connected with Jews in Tehran
3. being a friend and collaborator of known Zionists such as Gorji, Davodipur, and Ibrahim Nimrudi
4. being a member of an extensive ring of clever and active currency exporters in time of war
5. being active in illegal foreign exchange transactions
6. being a very active member of an international Zionist spying and intelligence ring in Iran
7. dangerous collaboration with the enemies of Islam and the revolution
8. Insolence towards the Imam, the clergy, and all that is sacred to Muslims.

In the meantime the movable and non-moveable assets of Musa Farajzadeh, alias Hakimi, and his escaped brother Farajollah Hakimi have been frozen by the Revolutionary Prosecutor's Office.

9310
CSO: 4640/308

SHARI'ATMADARI BLASTED FOR 'PARTICIPATION IN RECENT PLOT'

Theran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 3 May 82 pp 1, 11

[Text] In the Name of God the Merciful, the Compassionate

Shari'atmadari has finally spoken out and admitted to participation in the recent plotting in a statement prepared with the help of his coup d'etat-plotting son-in-law Ahmad 'Abbas and issued in conjunction with leniency from the court which was granted in view of the state of his health. During this investigation he made a shocking confession of historic proportions.

Shari-atmadari admitted that he knew a year and a half ago that Qotbzadeh was in on preliminary preparations to overthrow the Islamic Republic. He admitted that he was certain by the month of Farvardin [21 Mar - 20 April] of this year that Qotbzadeh and his gang had made a decision to carry out this plan. He also admitted that he has given financial assistance to this overthrow movement.

If the Iranian nation, having shed so much blood to install the government of the Islamic Republic, is ready to forego questioning Shari'atmadari, the history of Islam, the future generations of Iran, and all future Muslims will ask these few questions of him:

1. How is it possible that someone who embraces Islam could become aware of a plot to overthrow a government that was installed with the pure blood of an Islamic people and at the same time not rise up against such evil and treasonous thinking?
2. How is it possible that someone who embraces Islam, after learning of such a treasonous plot, which is a plot aimed directly at Islam, and, according to his own admission, anyone in complicity with which is guilty before God, is not even willing to inform officials of it in lieu of rising up against it himself?
3. How is it possible that a person who embraces Islam, simply because it was likely that the government would discover this plot, could consider himself excused from making such a plot public, and not consider himself legally obligated to expose it?
4. How is it possible that a person who embraces Islam, in order to protect the lives of a few coup d'etat plotters against Islam, could refrain from informing officials and letting them in on this course of events in order to prevent a plot to overthrow the Islamic Republic from taking hold and causing the deaths of tens of thousands of people?

5. How is it that Mr Shari'atmadari would rather save his own life than the lives of tens of thousands of innocent Muslims?

6. How is it that Mr Shari'atmadari was willing to bestow monies from the Muslim treasury in order to aid a plot to overthrow the government of the Islamic Republic, involvement with which he himself characterized as a sin before God?

7. How is it that Mr Shari'atmadari expects that in addition to leaving him alone and not bringing him to court, he will not even show his face to the people via the mass media?

Now, at the conclusion of these questions, for which Mr Shari'atmadari definitely has no answer, history also asks him, isn't what His Excellency has advanced to exonerate himself an 'alibi worse than the crime'?

9310

CSO: 4640/298

CHIEF JUSTICE COMMENTS ON WOMEN'S VEIL, OTHER ISSUES

Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 25 Apr 82 pp 12, 10

Interview with Chief Justice Ayatollah Musavi

[Text] Streets, bazaars and public meeting places should not be made into prostitution centres.

In this Islamic, revolutionary and martyr-nurturing atmosphere, it is no longer appropriate for women and girls to appear in a garish manner in front of the people. We are satisfied with the revolutionary courts and public prosecutor's offices.

Innocent martyr Beheshti accepted no pay from the Ministry of Justice while he lived.

I have not accepted any pay as yet from the Ministry of Justice. The services performed by the revolutionary courts and public prosecutors' offices should not be forgotten.

Perfectly good relations exist among the three powers: the judiciary, the legislative and the executive.

Political Service of the Islamic Republic- Ayatollah Seyyed Abdul Karim Musavi Ardabili, Chief Justice of the country's Supreme Court, gave an exclusive interview to JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI and answered our correspondent's questions regarding the merging of revolutionary courts in the Judiciary; administrative courts; advice to law students; study of articles 156 and 157 of the constitution; the Judiciary's relations with the other two branches of government; women's veil; the situation of revolutionary courts and public prosecutor's offices; bills before the Supreme Judicial Council and other issues.

[Question] Kindly tell us what you know regarding the payment of indemnity to Iran by the United States and whether it has been paid?

Answer A number of matters connected with the problems before the World Court in Holland have to do with the Tehran public prosecutor's office; some with the Bank-e Markazi; the ministry of Finance and other ministries. Incidentally, one of those dossiers was sent to me recently concerning the existing properties of "Reza." A number of people are busy working, but have not given us exact statistics which would enable us to know how much has been obtained and how much is still unpaid.

In the beginning some were dissatisfied because they said that the Americans had prepared a larger number of documents and no documents were ready in Iran. In this case also a search was conducted; the public prosecutor's offices cooperated in the matters connected with them, and recently they were saying that our situation was satisfactory. But I cannot tell you the exact statistics because these have not reached us.

Question Please explain the merger of revolutionary courts with the Judiciary; the time of such merger and the consolidation of the Judiciary.

Answer The use of the phrase, "merging one with the other," has aroused certain sensitivities. I think that, if possible, this phrase should not be used. Instead of the merger of the two, it would be more correct to say that we need an Islamic judiciary; and such an Islamic judiciary has two components:

Islamic laws and Muslim judges: In regard to Islamic laws, great effort has been made, and these efforts have been speeded up of late. I hope that, God willing, the needed laws will be prepared by the Judiciary in the next two or three months, will be approved by the Majlis and will be put into effect. The matter of justices needs a little study. A number of judges are working, a number are unemployed and a number in between are studying religious law. Those who are qualified will be selected, and after selection will receive authorization. Those who are employed but are not qualified from the moral point of view, a decision will be made regarding them. Those who are qualified from both the moral and educational point of view but are unemployed will be employed. From the point of view of status, group, grade and such things, broadening of responsibilities are needed to give the Supreme Judicial Council a free hand to conduct a study. In regard to this too, two bills have been presented to the Majlis by the Supreme Judicial Council, and we hope that, God willing, the Majlis will study them as soon as possible and will express its views. In short, these two matters have been put right, that is to say, the laws have become Islamic and the judges are qualified Muslims. This constitutes an Islamic judicial system. It is better to use the terms mentioned rather than to say that this was merged into that or that into this, which arouses problems. We hope with the grace of God, to get this matter going in the first six months of 1361 [21 March 1982-20 March 1983] or speaking less optimistically, in the second six months of the year.

Question When will the Administrative Court start its work?

[Answer] All the preparations for such a court have been completed; that is to say, the law for its organization has been passed and its constitution and composition have been drawn up. It was necessary to select a president; the names of certain individuals were suggested and voted upon by the Supreme Judicial Council. The votes are in, and now the individuals will have to announce their decision in order that a final decision may be made. We are now in that stage.

Message to Law Students

[Question] Do you have any advice or message for law students?

[Answer] The only message or advice I could give these dear brothers and sisters is that the function of law in fulfilling society's needs during revolutionary times is first, to meet the needs of courts and public prosecutor's offices; and second, to act as legal defense, to teach, to write books, etc. The judicial organization that we had in the past was lacking in Islamic laws, and would not have been useful in present-day society. We do not mean to imply that these brothers and sisters should ignore entirely the opinions of other countries; but rather, that they should seek and try harder to learn Islamic views because in this period and under this regime, whatever is set afoot, whether in the courts, public prosecutor's offices, trials and even in regard to defense lawyers, the balance of principles applied will pertain to Islamic judicial and legal matters. The students of law should learn these cases; and learning is of two kinds. A one-time memorizing is of a lower kind, and does not prove very useful. Students should put forth effort to familiarize themselves with documents and books that are available in large numbers, and should prepare themselves, so that in the future we will have highly trained and wise judges.

[Question] Would you say that the freeing of individuals belonging to factional groups will exacerbate the crimes in present-day society?

[Answer] We agree with others that such a situation is possible; that is why the Amnesty Staff is being very careful in this respect. They are freeing only individuals who, they feel sure, have not only changed their line of thinking, but even when free, will not be influenced poorly again. The Amnesty Staff are not freeing everyone; recent letters received show that the Staff has not agreed or has agreed less often with our recommendations for freeing certain individuals. Reviews and re-investigations are required, but sufficient care is taken to see that no difficulties arise in this respect. According to reports received so far, the work of the Amnesty Staff has been good.

[Question] What steps have been taken or will be taken in regard to a greater study of articles 156 and 157 of the Constitution as requested recently by 140 members of the Majlis?

[Answer] This is the same problem I have referred to and is not a new one. At issue is the fact that we need an Islamic judiciary and this law envisages that. The Majlis has to sanction the law, we cannot do so. I

would like to be permitted to say that instead of doing this, they should be kind enough to give us the sanction we need to carry out this work. There is no need for such talk. If they approve the two bills, the problems of judges will be solved. We have sent up some of the laws, have prepared some others, and will be preparing the rest. Those that are ready are a forbidding number. They should sanction them, we will notify the judiciary and it will become Islamic.

Judiciary's Relations with other Branches

Question Please explain your relations with the Judicial Commission of the Majlis.

Answer Unfortunately, my many personal responsibilities allow me few opportunities to see the brothers. But I hope, God willing, to change this state of affairs and reduce these responsibilities in order to be able to fulfill my moral and practical duties.

Question Will reform and training societies be expanded?

Answer Of course they will be, and a law to that effect has been drawn up, and is being studied.

Question Please comment on your meetings with the heads of the other two branches of government; cooperation among you; and your relations with the country's public prosecutor.

Answer The President of the Republic, Mr Hashemi Rafsanjani, Mr Musavi-Khamen'i and I meet with each other and I consider these meetings very beneficial. Our relationship is close, and any time that an issue arises concerning us or any of the gentlemen, it is settled in a few minutes and there are no difficulties. Regarding Mr Rabani-Emlashi, he is a member of the Supreme Judicial Council, I am also a member of this Council and we work and cogitate together in the five sessions held each week by the Council. Very good relations exist among the three branches of government.

Question Mr Musavi Ardabili, how much remuneration do you receive?

Answer During the lifetime of the late martyr Beheshti, when we first formed the judiciary--I think the Supreme Judicial Council was not yet formed and it was a period of three man supervision--a list of judicial pay scales was prepared without consulting us first. We opposed it strongly. That period passed. The late martyr Beheshti accepted no pay in his lifetime, and I have not accepted any pay so far. After Beheshti's passing, the secretary for financial and administrative affairs contacted the Supreme Judicial Council and said, 'If you allow me, I will determine a pay scale for you in the wage list. You may accept the pay if you wish, or refuse it.' I told him that he may determine an amount if he so wished, but that he should note in writing that I did not accept any pay, and have not done so to this day.

The Views of the Chief Justice Regarding Women's Veil

Question What are your views in regard to recent directives regarding women wearing veils in taxis issued by the revolutionary public prosecutor's office; and what are your views regarding women's veil in general?

Answer If you are referring to the covering prescribed by Islam, my views are well known. But for us to force them to wear or not to wear a veil may not have good results in view of the stands being taken and such other things. Steps should be taken which will persuade the people themselves to comply voluntarily. We are faced with a problem, namely, that a group exists who will not follow this course. Even if we do not insist for certain reasons, it is still necessary to observe modesty. Streets, bazaars and public meeting places should not be made into centres for prostitution or places of titillation and such; nor should the garish make-up, unsuitable clothes and conditions of the past be reinstated in any way. This should not happen. We may not consider it advisable to allow anyone to stop a lady, a sister, a girl or a woman and demand why they are not wearing the "chador" or something else. But some steps must be taken to end corruption in public places, and individuals must not be allowed to convert every alley and every quarter into centres of corruption. We hope that, God willing, as a result of this revolution, our dear people, those who are in this sphere and even those who are not, will sense the situation and will realize that in such an Islamic, revolutionary, devout and martyr-nurturing atmosphere, it is not suitable any longer that a girl, a woman, or several girls or women should wear such kinds of dresses, and make-up their faces, hair and bosoms in such a manner as to create titillating and lascivious scenes with their appearance. Such things should be ended. We hope that, God willing, others will dress in a manner considered suitable and modest in Islam, and will cover their bodies and come out in a normal fashion. That is the way, God willing, that we should behave. Regarding the directive, if it is within such limits, well and good, otherwise it is too sharp (some encounter stringent problems). Moderate measures within these limits should be taken, and we hope that these will yield good results.

Judicial Bills and Laws

Question What bills are being discussed and prepared by the Supreme Judicial Council and what bills you yourself recommend should be discussed by the Judicial Commission of the Majlis and passed by the Majlis?

Answer There are many bills, and I may not remember all of them. I have mentioned two bills to you; one concerning qualifications for judges, the other regarding grades, status and such; and this concerns the purging and grade of surplus judges. There is a bill for judicial policing; in addition, we have sent laws such as those regarding retribution and limits; laws for civil trials; trade laws; one has 440 and the other 700 and some articles. These also we shall be sending soon. Registry laws have also been prepared and are ready, and will be sent soon. Among the laws before the Islamic Advisory Council which need to be studied is the law of punishment and limitations.

Question Could you comment on the situation of revolutionary courts and public prosecutor's offices?

Answer I should like to say first that the services of the revolutionary courts and public prosecutor's offices should not be forgotten. They performed a large number of services during the period of revolution, and these services were valuable. Most of those serving are good and devout individuals who are motivated by a sense of duty. In the beginning there was somewhat of a lack of order and experience; for example, in 1358 [21 March 1979-20 March 1980]. However, by '59 and '60 [21 March 1980-20 March 1981] everything was approaching excellence, and there were fewer instances of weakness and more and better results were being obtained. Individuals serving in these courts are all honest men, though there might be dishonest persons among them. The Supreme Judicial Council is always endeavoring to get to know individuals who are not qualified, or to learn of orders which have been issued but are not one hundred percent correct; as well as orders about which a different judgment is issued or which are sometimes rescinded if at any time any transgression is found, the person responsible for it is tried by the Court of Judicial Discipline and punished. On the whole, since this revolutionary body is progressing towards perfection, showing its expertise and has no lack of sincere individuals, we are satisfied with them. Of course, shortcomings should be remedied. From the point of view of organization, they are somewhat in the beginning stage. In a revolution, only the judicial aspect is evident; but next to a judicial staff, there should be an administrative staff to provide services. From this point of view, their situation still has shortcomings; but they are making greater sacrifices to remedy these weaknesses. I hope that the problem will be solved somehow.

9863
CSO: 4640/287

PROVISIONS OF GOVERNMENT 'PLANNING YEAR' EXPLAINED

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 3 May 82 p 3

[Speech by Prime Minister Musavi]

[Text] A seminar on planning procedures for the country was opened in the cultural hall of Tehran University with a reading from the Holy Koran and a speech by Prime Minister Musavi.

Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi told the seminar: If we see in our society such normal institutions as the Reconstruction Crusade, Revolution Guards, Martyrs' Foundation and Relief Committee, these are the sought after of our present society. If we are victorious in revolution it is because of a general need and it is on the basis of such need that institutions are established. Anybody or any institution not compatible with general needs will be criticized and attacked. Within the framework of these new born values we should look at forces which have achieved similarity. We see that shackles have been removed from hands and feet and given an impetus for the transformation of their own environment.

He added: If, after we look at the Reconstruction Crusade in rural areas, these changes do not compel us to plan ahead, we shall be helpless in absorbing the fruit of the services the revolution has rendered the people.

We have resources, lands, water, oil and a complicated technology which, because of the shah's link with the United States, is available in our country but which has not been sufficiently utilized but can be. We cannot run away from numbers and statistics. The passage of years shows us all that by adding up all of the different methods put to use in institutions and techniques put to work so far and by adding up dedicated strengths, we can start a new balance sheet. This is an outstanding characteristic of a live system.

In another part of this remarks brother Musavi said: Today we do not have two or three lines facing each other in our society. The legitimate line of Islamic revolution rules over our society. This system has confidence in the persons sitting in the governor-general's office in Khuzestan, Boyer-Ahmad and other places and can, by understanding environment and corelation with popular and spiritually based institutions, get a total picture of its

problems and plan 5 or 10 years ahead. They can submit plans to the central government and be sure that we are not the greatest thinkers of the century but rather are using the information they have supplied. The government has given great importance to planning and has designated 1361 [21 March 1982-20 March 1983] as the year of planning so that it can think 2, 5 and 10 years ahead. Our present brilliant victories at the fronts are the result of planning 5 or 6 months ago. We feel this need in all sectors. Planning shows us the way to use forces of society, to make the best use of all capabilities at the right place and time, even if we must devote a lot of time to the effort.

He added: At present, discussions are taking place within the government and in the Economic Council as to the goals of the economic expansion of the country. It is necessary to look ahead 20 years and see how many teachers and doctors we will need for example 10 years from now. Within this overall assessment we would then need a 5-year plan which would come under scrutiny and change every 2 years on the basis of political and economic realities of society.

If new ideas are put forth during the discussions of this seminar, they should be accepted and followed if feasible, even though they may be contrary to traditional methods.

This seminar will go on for 3 days.

5854
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RELATIONS WITH MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD DISCUSSED

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 26 Apr 82 p 14

[Excerpts] Popular Line of the Brotherhood

However, another line of the Muslim Brotherhood which is a collection of Islamic strata and spectra of students, workers, merchants, etc, has pushed aside the leadership's line and organization in general, has removed itself from it, and has been attracted by the charisma of the Islamic revolution led by the imam. It is a broad, popular development which from the numerical standpoint encompasses millions of youths full of revolutionary enthusiasm throughout the Islamic lands. Their sole connection with the Muslim Brotherhood is a cultural and spiritual tie. They respect and devoutly revere the books of the late Hasan Al-Bana', Seyyed Qotb, and Zeynab Al-Bhazali, and the guidance of the brotherhood's intellectual founders. They have accepted the imam's line up to the point that the mold of Sunni religious jurisprudence allows. This popular spectrum includes the struggling strata of Egypt, Sudan, North Africa, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey, Afghanistan, etc.

A closed, harmonious organization does not exist among this spectrum, and this is reckoned one of their strong points. There is no question of their devotion to the same axis, pole or leading personage. They are a collection resembling the nation's brothers and sisters, the Hezbollah in Iran. It is interesting that the international leadership has condemned this popular, committed spectrum of deviation, radicalism, youthfulness and rebelliousness.

The term Muslim Brotherhood has gained a kind of literary identity and is applied to events in the international leadership and to court personages, conservatives and compromisers, and also to the broad, popular developments of the brotherhood that have spread to the Islamic countries. Therefore, this term can be neither approved nor rejected in an absolute way.

Regarding the brotherhood's popular line, it must be said that it has a palpable, special quality among nearly all of them, which is piety, purity and sincere, self-sacrificing emotions up to the point of martyrdom. However, there is wide variation among the level of ideological and political insight. Some of them possess deep political and ideological insight, but another group has been deprived of wide knowledge. In regards to complete information and position on the Iranian Islamic revolution and the leadership of the nation's imam, some youths have been made ignorant of or disinforme

happening in Iran due to the weakness of our propaganda regarding foreigners and the extent of Zionist propaganda. However, from the psychological viewpoint, the international leadership has not been able to satisfy their increasing thirst. To the contrary, whenever the leadership strikes destructive blows against the morale and sentiments of the youths full of revolutionary zeal, they hasten like lightning towards the leadership of the nation's leader, His Eminence Ayatollah Al'ozama Khomeyni, may he long endure. Of course this love and stormy tendency must be considered beholden to the decisive positions and prophet-like shouts of the imam in confrontation with the United States, Israel, the Fahd Plan, etc, and if not....

Consequences of Our Positions

The plan to reflect our negative positions toward all of the brotherhood will have several undesirable consequences:

1. Creating cynicism and disillusion among many of the popular spectra known as the brotherhood although they do not have organizational ties with it.
2. Disarmament of many committed youths who are once again treated as unknowns although they are striving in the role of defending our revolution from the flood of slander and libel.
3. Forcing a group of simple persons who have not yet adopted a position into taking a position.
4. The traps that the region's reactionary governments have set to convince youths full of religious zeal to support the traditional leadership of the brotherhood will succeed. These defenders of the Islamic revolution will be drawn towards the international leadership.
5. Iran will not be able to make any summons abroad other than to the popular strata of the brotherhood because the intellectual and cultural roots of the brotherhood form the atmosphere prevailing in many Islamic countries.

Therefore, in light of the complexity of the issue of the Islamic Brotherhood the following methods of dealing with it are in accordance with the standards of the Islamic revolution:

Firstly, in light of the fact that world arrogance, led by the United States, has been recognized as the Great Satan and enemy No 1 of Islam, any sort of bilateral conflict that can be interpreted as a kind of indirect service to the United States must be condemned, no matter who is involved. It is obvious that the only line which supports the West's policy and serves the West's interests is that of the international leadership.

Secondly, in light of the urgency of a fundamental union between Shiites and Sunnis in the Islamic world and the unity of word among Muslims confronting the world of unbelief and colonialism, raising discord and inflaming disagreements between Sunni and Shiite brothers is to be condemned no matter who is involved. Thus, the line of the brotherhood's leadership which deems the life of Islam beholden to a number of disagreements between Sunni and Shiite and considers the United States not an infidel nation should be totally condemned.

Thirdly, since the Islamic revolution is not anyone's property and belongs to all Muslims, whether Shiite or Sunni, the believing, pious masses of the Muslim Brotherhood are our dear brothers. We will fight together shoulder to shoulder in the trenches against the arrogance of the East and West. It is essential that they travel to Iran, their own homeland, in order to inspect the achievements of the Islamic revolution and watch the crimes of the American Saddam closely.

Fourthly, the sins of the sold-out or naive leaders of the brotherhood must not be held against all of the Muslim Brotherhood. The Syrian Government should identify the mercenary and affiliated elements and make the people aware instead of attacking the people because of the brotherhood. Since the policies of the Islamic republic were able to separate out the handful of deluded youths and a number of traitorous leaders of the Mojahedin-e Khalq from the people and the masses of the Hezbollah, and eradicate the criminals, the Syrian Government's method of dealing with the brotherhood is to be condemned. The Syrian Government can choose wiser methods in order to avoid political abuses common throughout the Islamic world. It must be known that the mistaken method of confrontational conduct in the fraternal country of Syria has caused the elements and lines opposing Islam on the political scene to gain greater strength and dare to slander and insult the veiled, chaste women of Islamic society. The government which considers the Muslim Brotherhood a manifestation of Islam and suppresses it cannot carry out decisive actions against anti-Islamic deviants and developments.

The Islamic revolution in Iran under the leadership of the great imam, His Eminence Ayatollah Al-ozama Khomeyni, has avoided every kind of sectarian, racial and regional fanaticism and has been in Islamic brotherhood with all the tribes and strata of the Islamic community, Arab, Kurd, Turk, Baluch, etc... It approves of and strengthens all anti-imperialist developments and all Islamic movements moving in an ideologically-pure line, particularly the brothers of the Muslim Brotherhood which has thrown aside the line of the leadership and the traditional organization. In the hope of forming an Islamic nation, obliterating the domination of the arrogance of East and West, and establishing God's sovereignty.

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CSO: 4640/279

VELAYATI COMMENTS ON TRIP TO ALGERIA, CRASH OF ALGERIAN AIRCRAFT

Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 10 May 82 p 8

[Text] Political Service of the Islamic Republic--In an exclusive interview with our reporter, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of our country announced: Because of the irrefutable reasons and documents which we have at hand, we are certain that the entire world will very soon acknowledge the role of the criminal Iraq regime in shooting down the aircraft of the Foreign Minister of Algeria. Brother Dr. Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic, and the group accompanying him traveled to Algeria in order to attend the funeral and burial ceremonies for Martyr Mohamed Seddik Benyahia, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Algeria. After his return to this country, Velayati participated in an exclusive interview with our reporter, and answered questions about the results of the trip to Algeria, the organization of a conference for nonaligned nations in Algeria, Syria's position with respect to the shooting down of the Algerian Foreign Minister's aircraft by the Iraqi regime, the explosion of a bomb across from the Syrian embassy in Tehran and....

Results of the Trip to Algeria

First of all, Mr Velayati, regarding the results of the trip to our brother country, Algeria, said:

In the name of...the Merciful, the Compassionate

I traveled to Algeria with a group of officials of our country to attend the funeral and burial ceremonies for the late Ben Yahia. Although Algerian officials were in a state of sorrow at their loss, they received us warmly on this trip. The next day we took part in the ceremonies taking place at the capital. Later, a memorial booklet was signed, and then we had a meeting with the honorable president of the Algerian Republic. In this meeting, Shazli ibn Jadid emphatically declared that the relationship between Algeria and Iran will grow more stable and that the relationship between the two countries will expand.

On the return trip from Algeria, we stopped in Syria. There, we met with Mr. Hafez Assad, President of the Republic, and with Mr 'Abdul Halim Khadam, Foreign Minister of Syria. In this meeting, we related for them the

circumstantial details of the crash of ibn Yahyi's aircraft. At the same time, we described them for the victories of the fighters of Islam and thanked them for the constructive positions which Syria has held on different occasions to Iran's benefit.

The Algerian commission formed to investigate the shooting down of Mohamed Seddik Benyahia's aircraft by Iraq has arrived in the country. They are still here, and some of the members of this committee are conducting investigations in cooperation with Iranian experts at the scene of the incident. At this point, they will soon come to positive results regarding Iran's position which is that, without a doubt, this deed of violent and irrational attack against the aircraft carrying the Foreign Minister of Algeria was committed by Iraqi aircraft. Because of the irrefutable documents and reasons which we have at hand, we are certain that in the near future the entire world will recognize that this crime was entirely the doing of the criminal Iraqi regime.

Syria's Position on the Great Crime of Saddam

In answer to the question of our reporter who asked about the position of Syrian officials concerning the shooting down of the Algerian Foreign Minister's aircraft, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of our country stated:

"As you are aware, one day after the incident, Mr Hafez Assad, Honorable President of the Republic of Syria, formally pronounced Iraq guilty, and Syrian officials continue to hold the same position at present."

The Future Session of Nonaligned Nations in Algeria

In reply to the question as to whether it could be said that the future session of the conference of the nonaligned nations will meet in Algeria instead of in Iraq and what his opinion on this matter was, Brother Velayati made this statement:

"At first, we were the only country to oppose the holding of this session in Iraq, and we did so despite the fact that supporters of Iraq and some other nonaligned nations expressed opposition to our views. However, gradually everyone began to perceive the legitimacy of our views and agreed with them. Now some Indian publications with large circulations have emphatically declared that Iran is in the right and that Iraq is unworthy of hosting the heads of the nonaligned nations. The President of the Republic of Yugoslavia stated that as long as the war imposed by Iraq against Iran continues, this conference should not meet in Baghdad. According to our diplomatic connections, it seems that almost every day more countries are becoming convinced that this conference should not take place in Baghdad. It is apparent that a decision concerning the location of the next session must be made at the conference of the foreign ministers of the nonaligned nations meeting in the near future in Havana.

Bombing in Front of the Syrian Embassy by American Hirelings

Regarding the last plot of American hirelings in the bombing in front of the Syrian Embassy in Tehran, Dr. Velayati declared:

The explosion of a bomb in front of the Embassy of Syria, a Muslim country and our friend, done by hirelings of America and Saddam is an indication that the United States and its agents in the region are afraid of increasing co-operation among progressive Muslim countries. Because of the outstanding victories recently achieved by the fighters of Islam on the fronts of war, we should have expected these ridiculous efforts on the part of the agents of the United States. Through these deeds, in actuality, they are attempting to disperse those countries who are members of the steadfastness front of progressive Arab nations who are moving in the direction of closer relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran. As Iran reciprocates the wishes of these countries for closer relations, such acts must be prevented. We should not be surprised if the explosion in front of the Syrian Embassy is related to the attack by an Iraqi aircraft against the ordinary, non-military aircraft of the Algerian Foreign Minister. It is likely that both of these incidents took place at the wish of the United States and its agents in the region. The late ibn Yahyi was a person who wished to work towards a just means of ending the war. It is apparent that if a just solution for ending the war should be considered, Iraq would receive nothing but condemnation, which would bring about the downfall of Saddam and the emergence of a popular government in Iraq. As the United States does not want Saddam to be overthrown, they are unappreciative of an effective mediator such as the late ibn Yahyi who was to come to Iran and work to implement a just peace. Therefore, as we have seen, it gave orders to its agents in Iraq to shoot down his plane. We believe that the crash of the late ibn Yahyi's aircraft and the explosion of the bomb in front of the Algerian [as published] Embassy are related and that the United States and its agents in the region are responsible for both of these incidents. Syria is one of those countries which, because of its support for the position that Iran is in the right, is the target of more severe attacks by the Imperialists and the Zionists and their hirelings in the region. The explicit interview of the Syrian Ambassador in Tehran and the declarations of the Republic of Syria in connection with the role of the Iraqi regime in the shooting down of the Algerian aircraft had an important effect in the decision of the American imperialists and their hirelings to plant a bomb in front of the Syrian Embassy. But with thanks to..., according to the information which we have, no harm was suffered by the employees of the embassy.

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CSO: 4640/300

MUSLIM COUNTRIES ARE PREFERRED TRADE PARTNERS

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 22 Apr 82 p 13

[Interview with Minister of Trade Habibollah 'Asgar Oladi]

[Text] During negotiations with Iran, Japan agreed to obtain one-fourth of its needed petroleum from Iran, and Iran in return will purchase needed goods from Japan. Next week the bill to governmentalize foreign trade will be brought up in an open session of the Majlis.

Yesterday morning Habibollah 'Asgar Oladi, minister of trade, participated in a press interview, and stated his points of view concerning commercial exchanges with friendly countries, founding an Islamic common market, governmentalizing foreign trade, and the method of distributing goods. At the beginning, concerning the goal of setting up deals with Pakistan and Turkey, he stated: Colonialism had particular models for the commerce, production and distribution of developing countries, but the Iranian Islamic revolution and the slogan "Neither East nor West" smashed these models. On this basis we began making our purchases from friendly countries instead of European and U.S. companies. In this regard, 300,000 tons of sugar were purchased from Turkey, and 100,000 tons each of sugar and rice from Pakistan. Thus on the one hand the efforts of the farmers of those two countries did not go to waste, and on the other the two countries purchased needed items at cheaper prices than those of the international market.

He added: We are striving to supply goods from Muslim countries. In order to be able to found an Islamic common market, it is necessary to expand our economic relations with fraternal countries and supply needed goods directly from those countries. Thus we have signed agreements with three Islamic countries, Syria, Turkey and Pakistan, and we are planning to establish economic relations with other Asian and African countries. He added: Priority in our economic relations has three levels. The first level includes relations with fraternal countries; the second includes friendly and non-aligned countries; and the last level, countries that are not enemies with us. The minister of trade, concerning reciprocity in trade relations, stated: In our deals, we consider the maintenance of reciprocal relations. We will purchase goods from countries that purchase petroleum and other export goods from us. As an example, Japan was buying the petroleum it needed from other countries after the revolution, and in return for selling goods to us was

acquiring foreign exchange. On this basis, it was agreed during negotiation with the Japanese that Japan would obtain one-quarter of its needed petroleum from Iran, and we agreed in return to purchase a variety of needed goods from Japan. In response to a question concerning the export of non-petroleum goods, 'Asgar Oladi stated: During the last 3 months of last year we were able to export as large a quantity of traditional goods such as carpets, pistachios, caraway seeds, and raisins as in the first 9 months of the same year. These are the same goods that were formerly exported by smuggling. From another angle, we are considering exporting goods and industrial products made in Iran to various countries, including neighboring ones. Concerning the status of the governmentalization of foreign trade, the minister of trade said: Through the efforts of the brothers on the Majlis Committee on Governmentalizing Foreign Trade, this bill is ready for approval. Next week it will be submitted to an open Majlis session. 'Asgar Oladi, concerning the country's system of distributing goods, said: The distribution of some essential goods, such as lump sugar, sugar, and wheat is under the government's authority as before. The distribution of another portion of essential and needed goods will take place through the cooperatives. The distribution of goods that are neither essential nor in short supply, such as spare parts that do not require rationing, will take place freely. In conclusion, he stated: The Chamber of Commerce and the Guilds Committee are two consultative arms that have service aspects. The Guilds Court will prosecute instances of speculation, overpricing and cheating.

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CSO: 4640/279

PAPER SAYS 'SADDAM'S QADISIYAH TURNED WATERLOO'

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 30 May 82 pp 1, 3

[Text]

TEHRAN (IRNA) - The recent liberation of the port city of Khorramshahr was a humiliating defeat for Saddam Hussein who was hoping to turn the battle of Khorramshahr into his battle of Qadisiyah (a battle in 7th century in which the Sassanid Dynasty lost all of Iraq to the Arabs). This victory put an end to the hopes of Saddam, who upon the orders of his patrons launched the war on September 22, 1980, hoping to emerge as a strong Arab leader. Rather by launching the fratricidal war he dug his own grave in the oil rich province of Khuzestan.

The Iranian victory proved that the calculations of Saddam and his reasons for starting the war were all wrong and he himself now is the most miserable victim of it. When started the war, Saddam tried to convince other Arab countries that he was fighting for the cause of Arab nationalism and was defending the rights of Arabs, in a bid to rally the support of other Arab leaders.

However, as the war went on, it became clear upon whose orders Saddam started the war. Not only did the progressive Arab leaders and members of the Steadfastness Front refuse to take his side, but they also formed the opinion that an unjust war had been imposed on Iran and thus rallied their support for Iran.

As for the reactionary leaders of the Persian Gulf states, even though they provided Saddam with financial and military support, such as the king of Jordan's decision in Jan. 28, 1982 in which

he called for the formation of an all-volunteer brigade which was in his words "to perform the holiest task in the Arab battle against Iran" and such as the sending of volunteers from other countries, did not help Saddam to achieve his vicious objectives.

As the war dragged on, Saddam became more desperate to a point that he, who was formerly one of the harshest critics of Egypt's American-sponsored peace treaty with the Zionist regime, turned to Hosni Mubarak for military aid and support in 1977 when the late Egyptian president travelled to Jerusalem, Iraq was one of the first to protest the measure as a betrayal of Arab nationalism and thus relations between the two countries turned sour. Saddam led the Arab boycott against Egypt as a punishment for the 1979 treaty with the Zionist regime.

However, when Iran gained more and more victories in the war, Saddam welcomed aid and at the same time tried to convince other progressive Arab leaders to try to bring Egypt out of political isolation.

Saddam, one of the main opponents of the Egyptian regime, on May 24, in an interview with the Kuwaiti daily As Siasah, was quoted as saying that he would welcome Egyptian soldiers with open arms.

Saddam seeking to attack a revolution only more than one year old, chose an opportune moment to launch his war. Since he thought Iran was politically isolated and exposed the Iraqi ruler seized the opportunity.

Accordingly foreign analysts and politicians in their evaluation of the Iranian army referring to it as "demoralized and independable" and predicted a swift victory for Saddam. At the same time Saddam himself was expecting to reach Tehran in a matter of one week, however, what Saddam and those encouraging him to launch the war underestimated was that the strong faith and high morale of the Iranian Army and Islamic Revolution Guards, the deep belief of the people in the Islamic Revolution, in the righteousness of their cause and their conviction in defending their country and revolution, provided them with such inspiration that they could defeat Saddam's army in such a humiliating manner. An army which was said to be one of the strongest in the region, as a result of the Iraqi army became one of the most demoralized armies and as the commander of the Ground Forces of Iran, Colonel Sayad Shirazi said after the liberation of Khorramshahr, the Iraqi officers and soldiers were waiting impatiently to be taken captives, captivity became the order of the day.

The performance of the Iranian forces in the course of the war and the courage that they showed were unprecedented. This high morale of the Iranian combatants shattered the Iraqi Army. The case of twelve-year-old boy fastening a grenade to his belt and throwing himself under an Iraqi tank as well as the case of Iranian Muslim volunteers walking across minefields to provide safety for their fellow comrades, have no parallel in the history of war.

Saddam by starting the war and trying to portray it as a war between Arabs and Iranians, caused the loss of thousands of human lives and wasted billions in wealth while these two nations should have, along with other Muslims, strived towards their common goals and should have fought against imperialism and Zionism.

However Saddam worked against the interests of the Arabs and other Muslims and instead served the interests of the enemies of Islam.

Iraq one time was considered one of the most steadfast enemies of the Zionist regime, and had strong army posing a potential threat, now for years to come, the Zionist regime can rest assured

that there is little threat left knowing that it has destroyed the atomic reactor of Iraq on early June 1981, and that the Iraqi army has lost much equipment and weaponry and is now in more than 22 billion dollars debt to other Arab countries.

It will take years for Iraq to overcome all these losses let alone its human losses which are irreparable.

Despite the hopes of Saddam and his supporters, Iran has now emerged from the war stronger than ever. The Muslim people of Iran are now more united than when the war started rallying more support behind the leadership of Imam Khomeini.

Iran has been fighting for its legitimate rights and has proved in the course of the war that it would not tolerate any violation of its rights, sovereignty or territorial integrity.

At the same time Iranian officials have repeatedly said that Iran hold no designs on others' rights and was interested in having peaceful coexistence with its neighbors.

SARCHESHMEH COMPLEX GEARED TO FULL STEAM

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 31 May 82 p 2

[Text]

TEHRAN, (IRNA) -- The Sarcheshmeh Copper Complex was commissioned to full-steam operation Thursday after passing the trial period with flying colors.

This huge American abandoned complex was made fully operational on May 27 by Prime Minister Mir Hussein Musavi.

The commissioning was made possible after months of hard graft on the part of the Iranian workers and it is already producing 97 percent proof blister copper at half of its expected yearly capacity of 145,000 tons of 99 percent proof copper, 90,000 tons of which is hoped to be exported.

The electrical refining unit will be operational in a few months, further increasing the quality of the copper produced.

With copper reserves for the next twenty years put at 800 million tons, the inauguration of this complex was certainly a great achievement for Iranian workers as the work was completed despite heavy economic sanctions, forcing parts for the complex to be manufactured domestically by the Isfahan Steel Mill.

The complex is also expected to produce 700 tons of gold, 22 tons of silver, and 2,200 tons of molybdenum yearly.

The plant was abandoned by the American Anaconda company after the Revolution, despite having received most of the contract price. More

than 800 American technicians left the plant and Iranian workers took up the gruelling task of completing this major complex.

The advent of the Islamic Revolution, upsetting as it did interests of multinational companies in Iran, saw the abandoning of a number of projects. The American General Electric company, abandoned the Landsat Satellite receiver station in Karaj after receiving 25 million of the \$ 27 million contract price. And the Iran-Japan Petrochemical Complex at Imam Khomeini port, southern Iran, was left by the Japanese Iran Chemical Development Company (ICDC).

CSO: 4600/523

IRAN, TURKEY SIGN AVIATION CONTRACT

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 31 May 82 p 2

[Text] TEHRAN, (IRNA)— According to a contract signed in Tehran Saturday between the two aviation missions of Iran and Turkey, mutual use of airports and aviation facilities as well as cooperation in aviation issues were agreed.

The four man Turkish mission comprising of the head of Turkish Aviation, representatives of the Turkish Foreign Ministry, the Turkish Airline as well as the Ambassador to Tehran conducted certain negotiations with Iranian officials headed by Transport Deputy Nurian, and head of Iran's Civil Aviation Authority.

Referring to a previous contract signed back in 1951 with Turkey, the Deputy said revolutionary changes facilitated the signing of a new contract conforming to the objectives of the Islamic Republic.

Turkey would use Iranian airports for flights to eastern

Asia and Iran would utilize Turkish airports for western bound flights.

On his recent trip to Yazd and Bakhtaran Provinces, Nurian stated that the purpose of the trip was to review the proposal made by this province's officials on expanding Yazd airport runways.

He continued that provincial officials also proposed that Hajj pilgrims in Yazd fly direct from there to Mecca this year.

On regular domestic flights to Bakhtaran, he said the constructional operations of Yazd's terminal, 80 percent of which has been completed, were reviewed.

Asked about the Khorramshahr meteorological station, Nurian said that with the co-operation of the Abadan Meteorological Station staff, the station, ruined by the Iraqi Ba'athist forces, was repaired.

CSO: 4600/523

IRAN, TURKEY TO JOINTLY TAP NON-SAT. TELE. FACILITIES

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 31 May 82 p 2

[Text] TEHRAN, (IRNA) -- Iran is to conduct a series of feasibility studies together with Turkey for exploiting non-satellite communication using Turkish facilities, said the Managing Director of the Telecommunications Company of Iran Vaezi Saturday.

Vaezi, who recently returned to Tehran concluding a 16-day visit to Turkey, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Algeria, and Spain, said officials of these countries had expressed willingness to cooperate with the Islamic Republic in the various aspects of telecommunications.

He said Algeria had extensive experience in rural telephone systems and that preliminary agreements had been reached between the two countries for providing know-how to Iran.

Yugoslavia, on the other hand has presented Iran with a proposal for cooperating with Iran in the field of cable fabrication, transmission, and certain other electrical appliances.

During talks with Algerian

officials, Iran and Algeria agreed to participate actively in all relevant international conferences. They also agreed to conduct joint studies and to coordinate their stands before participating in such conferences.

During his stay in Algeria, the Iranian telecommunications official proposed the establishment of an Islamic Common Market among the Muslim nations.

In Spain, Vaezi held talks with Spanish officials for purchasing cable from Spain. In Hungary, the Iranian official met and held talks with Hungarian officials and made it clear to them that the Islamic Republic would not make any investment in dependent assembly industries.

CSO: 4600/523

IRAN PARTICIPATES IN NEWS AGENCIES' CONFERENCE HELD IN PDRK

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 15 May 82 p 2

[Text] Peong Yang--On the second day of the seventh conference of nonaligned movement news agencies in Peong Yang the Iranian representative noted the necessity for expanding cooperation and for greater harmony among nonaligned agencies in the course of a discussion of the justness of positions taken by the Islamic Republic of Iran and an attack on the media imperialists. While referring to the distortion of news about Iran on the part of Yugoslavia news agencies he suggested the formation of an investigative committee in order to enhance the credibility of the "PUL" NEWS AGENCY, which is our news agency in the nonaligned organization.

The Islamic Republic's correspondent reported from Peong Yang that in this session, in its second day and attended by 53 member correspondents, 30 observers, and representatives of six international news organizations, Hamid Husangi, an aide to the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC NEWS AGENCY, who is participating in this session as a part of a delegation said during a talk: We (PUL) are among the newest members of the family of nonaligned news agencies and it is entirely natural that we should expect more cooperation, support, and assistance from our older brothers in press affairs.

He added: Apart from the basic objectives in the formation of this conference, another of the reasons for my presence here is that I am bearing a message concerning the goals of the Islamic Revolution which led the Islamic Republic of Iran to the nonaligned movement three years ago, and I want to draw your attention to the expectations the Muslim and revolutionary people of Iran have of the nonaligned news agencies.

We are among those who have been victimized by the imperialist news network and I am sure that most of you brothers and friends from Latin America, Africa, and Asia have received very distorted, strange, and sometimes humorous reports on the Islamic Republic of Iran. Some of your compatriots probably have an unfriendly image of our country in their minds. The reason for that is the distorted news they have received via the Western news agencies. The Islamic revolution is now suffering from this tragedy, and no one can say that the same thing will not befall each of your countries as well some day. Of course we are sure that our country is not the only country that has been a target for the imperialist news networks and it is no surprise that your

people know nothing of the gains our nation had made since the revolution. For example, when our country was faced with an imperialist economic embargo we were promoting the human being and making efforts to establish an Islamic society. At the same time we succeeded in building more than 30,000 square kilometers of roads in rural areas and in delivering electrical power to more than 4,000 villages in remote parts of the country. Hushangi then continued: For this reason we believe that there is no possibility of conveying news via the superpower news agencies for a revolutionary country so long as it remains truly nonaligned.

He added: Fortunately the news agency of the Islamic Republic has smoothed the way toward this objective. This is not our task alone, however, for others also bear responsibility in this area.

Since we are considered a new member of the nonaligned news agencies, we would like to discuss a small problem, the existence of which appears strange in this nonaligned news organization.

On the basis of articles 2 and 6 of the guidelines for nonaligned news agencies, news must be reported without distortion and only after correction, but unfortunately we have observed instances where releases from the Islamic Republic News Agency, when distributed elsewhere, have been so distorted that they were unrecognizable as releases from the Islamic Republic News Agency.

The most recent distortion took place two weeks ago. It had to do with the delegation of the main part of the report on the crash of an Algerian aircraft 3 kilometers from the Turkish border in Northwest Iran, in which, unfortunately, our dear and great brother Mohamed Seddik Benyahia, Algerian Foreign Minister, and those with him were killed. In this report we said that witnesses reported that Iraqi warplanes attacked the Algerian aircraft and perpetrated this tragedy and unimaginable crime. Unfortunately, however, the YUGOSLAV NEWS AGENCY deleted this portion of the report.

Hushangi added: We recommend the formation of a committee for the study of nonaligned news agencies in order to study complaints and irregularities of this nature. During the 20-month war that the Iraqi government has imposed on the Iraqi brothers and the Islamic Republic of Iran, four of our correspondents have been killed at the front and three others were severely wounded. One of these wounded people, who lost his left hand, earnestly implored me to bring his message to you respected representatives. He expects us to be faithful to our obligation and not to permit anyone to break the law.

In conclusion, the aide to the Islamic Republic News Agency thanked the government of the Peoples Democratic Republic of Korea and this country's news agency for their warm hospitality and for convening this conference.

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CSO: 4640/309

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES IRAN-INDIA RELATIONS, OTHER ISSUES

Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 3 May 82 p 12

[Text] Political Service of the Islamic Republic--Brother Dr Ali Akbar Velayati, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the head of a mission visiting India, returned yesterday morning to our country.

According to our reporter, Mr Velayati and the members of his mission, who had visited India to expand relations between the two countries, were welcomed upon their return at Mehrabad Airport at 11:30 am yesterday by officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Brother Velayati was interviewed at the Mehrabad Airport by our reporter and answered questions about the results of his trip to India, the purpose of the trip of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Algeria to Iran, and the effect of the recent victories of the Islamic warriors in overthrowing the Ba'th regime of Iraq.

Results of the Indian Trip

First, the Minister of Foreign Affairs talked about the trip to India and said: "In the name of God Almighty the Merciful, our trip to India was at the invitation of that country, and the purpose of this trip was to strengthen and expand the relations of the two countries. While we were in India, we had a tight schedule, and had different meetings with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the president, vice-president, prime minister, Minister of Defense, Minister of Commerce, Minister of Information and Minister of Science and Culture. Our meeting with the Minister of Foreign Affairs was in three stages, and along with these meetings, specialized committees were working, and simultaneous with the improvement of negotiations, the work was improving too. In general we achieved all our goals for this trip. First, Iran and India are almost neighbors and both are interested in peace in the Persian Gulf, the Sea of Oman, and the Indian Ocean and immunity from the influences of the superpowers, and believe that these regions should be administered only by the countries of the area. Both Iran and India are powerful and well known members of the nonaligned nations. The prestige of the Iranian revolution and the revolutionary record of India are factors for making our trip and strengthening our mutual relations.

"In regard to the Islamic nature of our government, and that our government has an ideological basis that is built on Islam, it is natural that we are interested in the destiny of all the world's Muslims. It is natural that we

want to have relations with Islamic nations. With regard to this, there are over 100 million Muslims in India and it is natural from this point of view that we would like to have strong relations with India and additionally, we both belong to the Third World.

Mutual Understanding Communiqué Between the Two Countries

"We have experience in oil technology, and they have experience in the steel and metal foundry industries, and we agreed to exchange information, technology and personnel. We agreed to import the necessary goods for the foundation of these industries from India, and India agreed it would use its best efforts in this regard. From our side, it was agreed that an Indian mission for purchasing oil would study our country and will establish closer economic and banking relations. In the political area, we had similar feelings and our views about Afghanistan are more or less the same. We both believe that foreign forces must leave Afghanistan, and that the destiny of the Afghan nation must be in its own hands. We both believe that Israel is the aggressor and must be confronted. In regard to the imposed Iraqi war against Iran, we explained our position and agreed that this war must be ended in a just way. We told them that it is our right to expel the enemy from our soil and ask them for compensation. They will make efforts on their part to end this war as soon as possible. We told them that we are also eager to end this war soon, but that our just conditions must be considered.

Cancellation of Nonaligned Nations Conference in Iraq

"We also had agreement with India about the exchange of professors and students in the fields of medicine and technology and it was agreed that they would accept some of our students selected by the Ministry of Higher Education and Culture in their medical schools and India would send professors in technical fields in which we have shortages. In exchange, we will send professors in fields that we have expertise in, such as oil technology. We will make arrangements for Indian students to study the humanities and Islamic culture and literature in Iran.

Also, in a press conference in India, we explained our reasons for opposing holding the nonaligned nations conference in Iraq. We mentioned that if this conference is held in Baghdad, it will be the biggest failure in the history of this organization since we are sure that most of the nations will not participate. The host of this conference is a government that has defied the first principle of the nonaligned movement, and the future of this regime is vague, and it has taken aggressive actions against the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is natural that many of the heads of state will not participate in the conference in Baghdad since that regime is facing defeat from the Islamic Republic of Iran and its future is not clear.

"The signing of the joint communiqué at the end of the negotiations with the Indian officials, provides the framework for the expansion of future relations between the two countries in the areas of economy, trade, industry and culture. On this trip we extended official invitations to the high officials of India to visit Iran and we hope that after the visit we will attain more agreements."

Purpose of the Visit of the Foreign Minister of Algeria to Iran

Brother Velayati, in regard to the questions of our reporter about the purpose of the trip of the Foreign Minister of Algeria to Iran said: "I extended an official invitation to the Foreign Minister of Algeria sometime ago and this is an official visit for strengthening Iran's and Algeria's relations."

Future of Iraq's Regime

Dr Velayati, in regard to the role of the recent victories of the Islamic fighters in bringing down the atheist Ba'th regime of Iraq said: "the Iraqi regime has a tragic future as the protector of that country and from our point of view there will be a promising future for the people of Iraq. This means that the collapse of the Iraqi regime is inevitable because of its impious actions."

Joint Communiqué of the Foreign Ministers of Iran and India

At the conclusion of the visit of Dr Velayati in India, a joint communiqué was issued by the foreign ministers of Iran and India. This communiqué refers to the meetings and negotiations of the Iranian mission with the high officials of India. These negotiations have taken place in a friendly, sincere and productive atmosphere. Both parties have referred to the long historical and cultural ties between the two nations and have emphasized that these relations resulted from the drive of the two nations to achieve their independence and freedom from foreign domination. The visit of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iran has played an important part in the strengthening of existing friendly relations. Both parties expressed their hope and determination to strengthen their close and friendly relations with increased contacts and mutual visit at various levels.

Both foreign ministers viewed closely the international situation with special attention to the recent happenings in the region and were pleased to express their similar views in many aspects. The foreign ministers of the two countries emphasized their precise views on the important role of the nonaligned movement in strengthening international peace and security and the necessity of cooperation and coordination of this movement and reiterated that the nonaligned policy has been established in order to protect the independence of the countries of the world from the superpowers and their military treaties to enable these countries to use their own efforts for the economic and social improvements of their nations. Both parties expressed their concern about the tensions in different regions and approved the role of the nonaligned to block the superpowers and act as a positive force for the protection and strengthening of world peace and security. Both parties agreed to the immediate end of the presence of the superpowers in the Indian Ocean region which endangers peace and increases tension in the region, and called for the implementation of the 1971 UN resolution which has proclaimed the Indian Ocean as a peace zone.

Confronting the Aggressor Israel

In studying the situation in West Asia, the foreign ministers expressed their deep concern about the continuous aggressive actions of Israel against the defenseless people of southern Lebanon and the Palestinians living in the occupied lands. They condemned the criminal attack of Israel on the mosque of Al-Aqsa and the illegal annexation of Jerusalem and the Golan Heights which has created a serious danger to world peace and is a violation of international law and emphasized their support of the just struggle of the Palestinian nation and the Palestine Liberation Organization as the legal representative of the people of Palestine. They believe that the only way to solve the crisis in the region is the withdrawal of all the occupying forces from Arab lands and Jerusalem. The Foreign Minister of Iran explained his views about the expulsion of the Jerusalem occupying regime (Israel) from the United Nations and the Foreign Minister of India expressed his concern about the aggressive activities of Israel and repeated violations of the resolutions of the United Nations and other international organizations. The foreign ministers of the two countries condemned the racist regime of South Africa and expressed their support for the struggle of the people of Namibia under the leadership of the People's Organization of Southwest Africa. Both sides expressed their extreme concern about the Afghanistan situation and asked for a just and comprehensive resolution of this crisis based on the withdrawal of all foreign forces, the principle of non-interference, and complete respect for the independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan. Both stressed their demand that all parties involved use their efforts in finding a resolution so that the destiny of the Afghani nation be in its own hands and free from outside interference. The Foreign Minister of Iran explained his views about the Iran-Iraqi war to his Indian comrade. The Foreign Minister of India expressed his hope for a just resolution of this war in the near future.

Expansion of Iran, India Relations

The foreign ministers of the two countries expressed their decisions for extending mutual cooperation in different areas for the purpose of strengthening their relations on the basis of independence, self-sufficiency, and friendship and agreed to act to attain the above goals and in this connection, they expressed special concern for economic and trade cooperation. Both parties expressed their determination to extend mutual cooperation in trade, industry, oil, mining, agriculture, science, and technology, and for this purpose, they signed the approved minutes of the negotiations which specifies how each side is to operate. Meanwhile, the Indian officials expressed their willingness for Iran to share their knowledge and know-how and the Iranian officials emphasized their desire to cooperate with India in all aspects including the fields of mechanized agriculture and trade exchange. They agreed to the foundation of a Iran-India joint commission in the near future in order for this commission to facilitate the improvement of joint cooperation in the fields of economy, commerce, industry, science, technology and culture. Both sides put special emphasis on the promotion and extension of culture and training and agreed that a large group of Iranian students will enroll in Indian universities in the field of technology. Both sides agreed to renew the cultural exchanges between the two countries and a cultural exchange agreement

will be signed between the two countries immediately in order reinforce these exchanges on a regular and precise basis. The Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran expressed his appreciation for the hospitality of the government and people of India to him and the officials who accompanied him during their stay in India and invited the Foreign Minister of India to visit Iran. This invitation was gladly accepted and will take place at the proper time.

9815
CSO: 4640/302

NEW AIR AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH TURKEY

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 31 May 82 p 13

[Text] Pursuant to the agreement concluded in Tehran yesterday afternoon between delegations representing the airlines of Iran and Turkey, the two sides will utilize one another's airport and aircraft facilities and there will be cooperation with respect to technical, training, pilotage, and aircraft maintenance and repair matters.

According to the report of the Islamic Republic News Agency correspondent, the four-member Turkish delegation composed of the civil aviation president, representatives of the minister of foreign affairs and the airline as well as the Turkish ambassador, held talks over a 4-day period with the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran Airlines led by Deputy Minister of Roads and Transport Engineer Nurian, who is also head of the Civil Aviation Organization. As a result of these talks, the agreement was concluded yesterday.

Regarding the conclusion of this air services agreement, Engineer Nurian said: "The last air services agreement between the two neighboring countries of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkey was signed in 1951. In view of the revolutionary changes that have occurred in our country, a new agreement necessarily had to be concluded that would conform to the goals of the Islamic Republic and the present needs of society. In light of this concept, a delegation came to Iran from the brotherly neighboring country of Turkey; and after several days of talks, a new agreement was signed yesterday afternoon."

Regarding the contents of this agreement, the head of the Civil Aviation Organization said: "The provisions of this agreement include bilateral cooperation between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkey in the areas of airport facilities and services, passenger and freight ticket sales services as well as passenger and cargo shipment.

Accordingly, Turkey will use Iranian airports when flying to East Asia and Iran will use Turkish airports to fly between five locations beyond Turkey. Moreover, provisions are included in the agreement for technical, training, maintenance and repair as well as in pilotage."

As to his recent visit to the provinces of Yazd and Bakhtaran, the head of the Civil Aviation Organization said: "The purpose for going to Yazd was to meet Ayatollah Saduqi and review the proposals of provincial officials regarding

the extension of runways at Yazd Airport so they can be used by large aircraft. Moreover, provincial officials have proposed that a system be adopted so that the Mecca pilgrims this year may fly directly from the Yazd Airport. This matter is under study in view of the promise given by Ayatollah Saduqi and provincial officials to fund the airport's expansion."

He continued: "I went to Bakhtaran yesterday in the company of Ayatollah Saduqi and the governor of Yazd. There the request of the provincial governor for regular domestic flights to Bakhtaran was reviewed. Moreover, the construction work for the city's airport terminal, which is 80 percent finished, and the building of personnel housing were inspected."

With regard to the meteorologic station at Khorramshahr, Engineer Nurian, who is also head of the National Meteorologic Organization, said: "Two assistant directors of this organization along with some administrators went to Khorramshahr on Thursday. With the generous cooperation from Abadan meteorologic personnel, the Khorramshahr station, which was severely damaged by the Saddamists' military attack, has been repaired, certain equipment replaced and the station is prepared to go operational."

CSO: 4640/334

FUNDS ALLOCATED FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT, WELFARE CENTERS

Tehran SOBH-E AZADEGAN in Persian 26 Apr 82 p 9

[Report by Deputy Director of the Council to Coordinate Service Centers
Mohammad Astaneh]

[Text] Programs and benefits of cooperative companies which operate under the umbrella of Article 43 of the Constitution to provide jobs for the dedicated were outlined by a spokesman of the Coordination Council Bureau of Service Centers.

Seyyed Mohammad Astaneh, spokesman and deputy director of the Coordination Council Bureau of the Centers for the Expansion of Productive and Development Services yesterday before noon outlined at a press conference the goals, types of activities and future programs of cooperative companies of the provincial centers. He said: In 1979-1980 the cooperative companies of the Provincial Expansion Centers were established with a credit of approximately 5 billion rials in order to absorb the jobless and, because of the advantage taken of the unemployment situation by minigroups, this credit was given to applicants only after a cursory evaluation. Later on, however, in consideration of Article 43 of the Constitution and because of experience gained in the operation of these cooperatives, the goal was based on productivity as well as the need to provide work for the unemployed on the basis of Islamic thought and teaching. Up to the present 45 billion rials have been allocated for this purpose and 10 billion more have been requested. Moreover, in order to carry through to completion development projects which are due to start in 2 months, we have asked for a loan of 30 billion rials, that request now being under study by the Plan and Budget Organization. He said: Scheduled loan repayments have been based on 4-6 percent commission on projects and production companies. The remaining commission on the loans which are originally 10 percent will be paid by us to the banks. The spokesman of the Coordination Council Bureau referred to the number of cooperative companies and the size of the staff working in the expansion centers by saying: Up to now 35,943 persons have worked under the umbrella of 3,870 cooperative companies in the fields of services, development, industry, agriculture, animal husbandry and so on. Another 10,000 have registered and we are hoping we can absorb them into the centers in the near future. He said: The sum of 600 million rials has been considered for Tehran for the refugee aid program and, as a result, 187 persons have gone from Tehran to other provinces as part of the operations of these companies. Housing loans of 1 million rials have been considered for these persons. On a nationwide basis, out of a credit of 45 billion

rials, 32 billion have been spent with major amounts going to agricultural and animal husbandry companies. The objective is for the activities of these companies to be related to agriculture, animal husbandry and industry. In this connection he noted: In the agricultural and animal husbandry sectors 9,719 persons are active in 1,215 cooperatives in such work as farming, chicken raising, animal husbandry, hatching egg production, beekeeping, fishing and fish breeding. In the industrial sector 9,858 persons are working in 833 industrial companies in handicrafts, machine parts manufacturing, metals industrials, plastics, lumber, spinning, mining and constructions. And 16,214 persons are working in 1,807 cooperatives in development, construction, services and loading-unloading of parts, such work involving unit activities in rural road construction, repair and maintenance of paved roads, rural electrification and piped water projects, natural gas supply, petrochemicals, sea diving, agricultural machinery maintenance, building construction and transportation. Referring to benefits derived from these companies, Mr Astaneh said: Since these companies are under government supervision and the governor-general of each province heads the coordination council of his jurisdiction and since investigations have been more or less carried out concerning the staff and reinvestigations are planned, no corruption is evident in these companies and all of the staff members are committed Muslim brothers and sisters and religious minorities loyal to the Islamic revolution. Each member of the staff of a company has an equal vote and cooperates in brotherly manner so that up to the present time progress has been made toward self-sufficiency as a result of blooming capabilities and creativity. Most of the facilities and machinery of cooperative companies have been built by themselves, with the result that so far they have put 21 hectares of arid, dry and saline land under cultivation. In 1981-1982 alone output was approximately 10,000 tons of wheat and barley, 860 tons of watermelon and melon, 380 tons of beet, 1 ton of pistachio nuts, 1 ton of sunflower [seed], 277 tons of fodder, 1,470 tons of potato and onion, 37 tons of honey, 1,562 tons of summer crops and 55 tons of fruit. The activities of these companies in 1981-1982 also produced 3.65 million 1-day-old chicken, 360,000 egg-laying hen and 4,692,000 eggs.

As for fisheries, which are among the most important goals of the expansion centers, extensive activities have taken place in the breeding of fish and fishing, and in addition to bolstering traditional fishing methods, industrial fishing and fishing net manufacture has been greatly strengthened. These companies are benefiting from the experience of traditional fishermen. In a related matter, a purchased 1,054-ton fishing trawler is expected to arrive in the country's waters within 20 days. It will be able to service a large number of motorboats on the high seas and to carry out on board the sorting, packing and canning of fish and fish meal. We want to order 10 more such trawlers. He also said in the north only fish breeding companies have been established whereas in the south, in addition to fish breeding cooperatives, 36 traditional style fishing cooperative are in operation. The spokesman of the Coordination Council Bureau also said that in 1981-1982 approximately 91 tons of milk, 750 tons of red meat, 46 tons of fish and 60 tons of shrimp were produced by traditional means by production cooperative companies and that at present 3,200 milk cows and 7,000 sheep are also being raised. Referring to the industrial fields the spokesman said noticeable progress has been made toward self-sufficiency, in some instances orders are being placed by neighboring

countries. The most important of these products are the manufacture of revolving smelting ovens in Hamadan, 45-ton presses in Esfahan, equipment parts and some electrical parts in Ahvaz, freezers in Masjed-Soleyman, water heaters and other household appliances in Esfahan, as well as auto oil filters, nuts and bolts, round head pins, bus bodies and switches. He said in conclusion: Following the signing of the Iran-Libya protocol we communicated our readiness to prepare the ground for establishing 50 development and construction companies and necessary personnel in this country.

5854
CSO: 4640/292

PEACE NOW SAID FINDING NEW LIFE

Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 29 Aug 82 Weekend Supplement pp 12, 13, 43

[Article by Tom Segev: "Peace Now--New Transformation; Peace Now Movement Wakes Up From Long Winter Sleep; Activists Analyze Past Mistakes and Launch All-out Struggle Because 'This Is the Last Chance; Some Fear Military Dictatorship, First in West Bank, Then in All of Israel"]

[Text] When several hundred members of Peace Now demonstrated on Independence Day against a new settlement that was being established on the West Bank in the presence of Ariel Sharon, they were dispersed with tear gas. Eli Shaltiel, a critic and editor who took part in the demonstration, says that the clouds of gas caused a burning sensation in his eyes and a choking sensation in his throat. But his fellow demonstrators were more concerned about the public image of their movement. Tear gas is usually used against Arab demonstrators and, more recently, against the members of the committee for solidarity with Bir Zeit University, that speaks for RAKAH.

At the first demonstration of the reorganized movement that took place in Tel Aviv, someone had brought a small Palestinian flag and waved it beside an Israeli flag. That too was a cause for concern to the movement's activists. Tzali Reshef, a young lawyer from Jerusalem who speaks for the movement, disavowed the flag waver the next day. "He is not one of us," Reshef announced. Now as before, Peace Now strives to represent sane Zionism, but it has become harder to do so.

During the first weeks of the reorganization of the movement which had been silenced before the last elections, the movement had to face the danger of radicalization, that threatened to divide its activists and supporters. It might have been an inevitable process. In its former life, the movement was criticized for failing to take clear stands and for hiding behind vague statements. The new movement may be forced to take clear-cut stands, dictated by reality. Some of its activists have begun to voice opinions which the movement's representatives find hard to justify.

After the completion of the withdrawal from the Sinai and the annexation of the Golan Heights, the movement focuses on the future of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. This is a more difficult and painful discussion. Those who oppose the

government's position may find themselves outside the Zionist consensus, whereas during the struggle for peace with Egypt they gave expression to the popular hope. Prof Yoram Ben Porat admits that "we are walking a thin tightrope, over cracked and shaky ground." Ben Porat has recently composed a position paper to ensure that the movement speaks with one voice. The paper is carefully worded and has not yet been released. The movement is still discussing its position.

At least one discussion has already started. When the spokesmen of the movement attacked Menahem Milson, who is in charge of the administration of the West Bank, he was defended by the writer Shulamit Hareven, who believes in his policy. The Milson and Hareven families are good friends. The power seeking professor, who has become an all-powerful ruler, used to work at the Van Leer Institute, the academic hot house which produced many of the Peace Now activists. The atrocities committed at the West Bank cannot be denounced much longer without singling out the person responsible for them. Reshef states that he is authorized to say that "Ms Hareven does not speak for the movement on this issue."

Against the Clock

Tzali Reshef is one of the movement's activists who was part of its original phase. Recently several hundred new activists have joined. Both the old and the new represent a dovish-Zionist mood typical of several hundreds of thousands Israelis. The purpose of the movement is to translate this mood into political terms. This is an uphill battle, racing against the clock. It may be too late already, yet in recent weeks there have been a few successes that encourage the activists to continue. As in the past, they operate without an administration or a leader, like a volunteer youth organization. Unlike in the past, they are now complaining about lack of funds.

Twice a month, on Sunday, they meet in the same basement in the German Colony in Jerusalem where they have met since the beginning. When they started meeting again a few weeks ago there were between 30 and 40 people. Last week there were about 100, and there was not enough room. This is the leadership of the movement. No one has voted for it. Anyone who feels he belongs there shows up. They seldom discuss ideology. The purpose is to organize activities. One of the activists, Tzali Reshef, Prof Galia Golan, Prof Yoram Ben Porat, Dr Janette Aviad, to mention a few, undertakes to run the meeting. No one appoints a chairman.

There is an agenda, but one is free to bring up anything. No one votes. Motions are either approved or disapproved by general consent.

Reshef said that most motions are disapproved, sometimes because they are too extreme. A motion to demonstrate in Yamit was rejected, for fear of violence. Other motions were dismissed since they were intended to cause a conflict with the police. The idea of demonstrating on Independence Day during the inauguration of the new settlement on the West Bank was brought up by a new member, Yarom Ariav. It was accepted by the leadership since a formal notice had appeared in the press inviting the public to attend.

The leadership had kept it a secret, and summoned some 1000 demonstrators on the phone. "We told them we had an activity," Reshef says. "That's all we told them. Many of them did not know anything about it when they showed up." The authorities were better informed, and had blocked the access to the settlement. Only a few dozen activists from Beer Sheva were able to reach the place. "I assume," adds Reshef, that one of us leaks out what we discuss. I am not sure, but it stands to reason that there is such a 'mole.'"

Much of what is discussed during the biweekly meetings is agreed upon over the phone by the main activists prior to the meeting. Sometimes a quick reaction to the media is needed. Tzali Reshef, the movement's spokesman, takes the responsibility of speaking in the name of the movement. In this respect he says that he is the movement. So far he has not failed to represent the opinions of his colleagues.

The Jerusalem activists are presently leading. Their initiatives are acceptable to the activists in Haifa, Tel Aviv and Beer Sheva. The various groups meet regularly. The legendary phone list of the movement once had 200,000 names, addresses and telephone numbers. Reshef says the new reorganized movement has an updated list of 4000 names. The list keeps growing. Reshef has a personal list of some 50 names and telephone numbers who are the organizers. Three or four are in charge of specific areas, such as youth, information, press, finances etc. A few weeks ago they had their first organizational test: A demonstration in front of Hekhal Hatarbut in Tel Aviv brought together between 30 and 40,000 people, many of whom had to be transported from different parts of the country.

When asked whether the movement actually exists, Reshef says that "if I were asked this question a month or two ago I would hesitate. I would have said that there is a trend to reorganize. But we have had to demonstrate to Tel Aviv and we have had the Independence Day demonstration. If we can get together 1000 people by making phone calls, that means we have a movement."

Now, after 15 years of West Bank occupation and 5 years of Likud rule, Reshef believes that it is still possible to return to the green line, with slight border changes for security reasons. He asks that his movement be allowed to refrain from offering a clearly defined political plan. His general principles are:

The occupied territories are still bargaining cards in peace negotiations. They should not be annexed nor should there be any settlements.

Israel will negotiate with any Palestinian body willing to meet at the negotiations table, including the PLO.

In the absence of peace negotiations, Israel will establish a self-rule with broad powers for the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza on the assumption that Israel will not keep those areas in the future, contrary to Begin's guiding principle for his "autonomy plan." Every effort will be made not to worsen the relations between the Israeli administration and the residents of the territories.

"We did not ask the government to give up the entire Sinai," Reshef says. "We asked it to do everything possible not to miss the chance for peace following al-Sadat's visit. When we realized that it meant giving up the Sinai, we supported the idea. In any new negotiations there will be many different proposals that we will debate. I am not going to suggest any one solution ahead of time. Since I am not Uri Avneri I do not advocate a Palestinian state. I am not Shimon Peres I do not advocate a Jordanian option."

The Moving Spirit of the Movement

Reshef is a pleasant, 29-year-old man who has two small children. He is boyish looking. His face is open and wise. He is optimistic, not fanatical. He has recently earned a law degree from Harvard, and has joined his father's law firm. His office, on the eighth floor of the luxurious Wolfson Towers, overlooks the Knesset and the Israel Museum.

Reshef, Reshef, Reshef and Giladi specializes in contracts and companies, but Tzali (Btzalel) Reshef says he wants to be a lawyer who gives a damn. One of his first cases is a woman whose husband has become religious and the rabbinical court has ordered to send the child to a religious school against the wishes of the mother. Another case is a moshav refusing to accept a new member because his wife is not Jewish.

Reshef is a typical product of Jerusalem. His father is a well educated, highly political Polish Jew, a resident of the prestigious Alharizi Street in Rehaviah. The son studied at the Gimnasia Ivrit and joined the Scouts. As far back as Tzali can remember, the family subscribed to HA'ARETZ. He did not follow the DMC when he grew up, probably because of his family's political sophistication. During the thirties his parents belonged to the Hebrew Communists, an offshoot of the Palestine Communist Party which did not condone the terrorism of the Arab nationalist movement.

As secretary of the Hebrew University, Reshef was involved in many public struggles such as the struggle against the military government in the Galilee, for Pinhas Lavon ("from the foundation") and for Levi Eshkol ("Ata"), for which he enlisted many prestigious intellectuals. He is the one who has put the basement at the disposal of the Peace Now movement.

When the Six-Day War broke out Tzali was 14. As a high school student he took part in the discussions on the future of the territories, and he took the stand he still takes today. He was a junior when the famous "Seniors' Letter" was written. Tzali learned something from them. When he was discharged from the IDF he took part in composing the "Officers' Letter" that gave birth to Peace Now. He signed the letter, even though while serving (in the military intelligence) he was not an officer. As a university student he worked for a short time as a reporter for the IDF radio station.

He said that before leaving for school in the United States there was a feeling of helplessness and frustration in Peace Now. "We keep talking and nothing happens." Prof Yehoshua Arieli says dryly: "Of course it is hard to maintain a movement when four or five of its main activists go abroad to get a doctorate. Not one of the leaders of Gush Emunim would have done such a thing. This is one of the problems of Peace Now. There is no inner unity and no determination to stake one's life for a principle."

When Tzali came back 4 months ago he found out that Peace Now was rising up from its ashes. He once again became a committed activist. He says he has no ambitions to become a member of Knesset, but he wishes to have influence in Israeli politics and to achieve it he may try to be elected to the Knesset. He can see other options. It may be that in order to gain influence in Israel one needs economic power. Reshef mentions banker Ya'akov Levinson.

Dr Janette Aviad, a lecturer at the Hebrew University School of Education, was the moving spirit in reviving the movement. She admits that in its new reincarnation the movement is more leftist, because of the new reality. She sees what she calls the "red line." If the current trends in the West Bank do not change, in a year or two Israel may cease to exist.

In speaking about the difference between the old and the new Peace Now, Aviad says that "we did then all we knew how to do. We had no influence over the settlement policy. It was frustrating, but we had to struggle for peace with Egypt, which to some extent assuaged our frustration. We had some personal and structural problems, which affected the movement. We had a few people who had to mobilize thousands, at one point even 100,000 people. It was a closed group that did not let in any new people, and when they went abroad or became active in political parties, no one took their place. During the elections people became suspicious of one another and thought people were politically motivated. They were. They ran for the Knesset.

"After the elections, in which the Likud won again, we were in a state of shock. We did not know what to do. In June we were trying to decide whether to revive the movement. We decided to wait. Then came the blowing up of houses in Beit Sahur. We went there, a group of us, Yoram Ben Porat, Avishai Margalit, Eli Shealtiel, Prof Aryeh Dvortzki, and I. The papers referred to us as the veterans of Peace Now. We were not sure the name still applied.

"What convinced me to revive the movement was the fact that so many new people who were not active before were coming together without any invitation. They were mostly university students. We call ourselves the 'parent generation' and we call them the 'children generation.' New, not so young people also came along. Moraleh Baron is now active. There are others who never before dreamed of such involvement. More and more people feel something needs to be done. They were not political before. The terrible situation in the territories has made them political.

"We focus on the Palestinian problem. We work in organized teams, and we deal with specific issues. We have a team specialized in relations between settlers and Arabs. A team for military affairs, etc. We gather information and decide what to do with it. We are more organized than in the past, perhaps more 'establishment,' as, for instance, in financial matters. We are more democratic, more people decide what to do. The former leaders of the movement are no longer active."

The Size of Support

Aviad is in charge of the finances of the movement. She cosigns checks with Yosi Ben Artzi of Haifa. She raises funds in Israel and abroad. She says she can get contributions for a specific event, such as the demonstration in Tel Aviv. (Tzali Reshef says that industrialist David Moshwitz gave 50,000 shekels for this purpose). Yet last week the movement's account had less than 200,000 shekels, Aviad says. The contributions from abroad have stopped, she says, except for offers from anti-Israeli and pro-PLO groups. During the last 2 months the movement rejected two offers from such groups. As fund raising abroad is resumed, the movement will make sure, as it did in the past, that the money comes from Jewish groups that are pro-Israel. In the past the movement received considerable contributions, but Reshef estimates that in 5 years it only spent \$100,000.

In retrospect it is hard to assess the actual influence of the movement. Was it necessary for 100,000 people to demonstrate in order for Begin to reach a compromise with al-Sadat? The demonstration might have helped him to reach a decision. It might have helped to muster the large majority in the Knesset. It might have made things easier for al-Sadat. It might have helped the image of Israeli society abroad. With the Alignment not acting as a political alternative, the movement gave hundreds of thousands of Israelis an outlet for their political views. Without it, according to Yehoshua Arieli, "they would have committed a spiritual suicide."

It is hard to determine whether the movement can be again what it was in the past. The big question is whether it will receive massive support. It may be that what was true 15 years ago has now become irrelevant. Prof Galia Golan, an ardent activist says, "I am not sure whether we have not missed our chance. Some things have happened, which can no longer be changed. In recent years the residents of the West Bank have become so radicalized and anti-Israeli that we may not be able to find people who are willing to enter a dialogue. At the same time, many Jewish settlements have been built, and I don't know how we can dismantle them."

Golan, however, feels that a struggle is still possible, as a last minute attempt. Asked whether the necessity to fight against repression in the West Bank forces the movement to become more leftist than a broad-base movement would wish to become, Golan responds that "on the contrary, those who join are the ones who are not leftists. The left tells us we are radical enough. The radical left is impelled by moral considerations. We also have moral considerations, but we also have a selfish Zionist interest. We are afraid of a binational state, not only because it means cruel repression of the Arabs, but also because of what it does to the political system in Israel. For example, people join us because of their experience while doing reserve duty in the West Bank and Gaza."

As in the past, the movement is dovish, but the need to focus on the Palestinian problem threatens to cause the movement to disintegrate. Reshef says that because of this the movement will emphasize the terrible situation in the West Bank, and will alert the people to the great disaster that may result from the occupation.

Shmuel Shem Tov, one of the signatories of the "Seniors' Letter," and a new Peace Now activist, says that "it is quite possible that now the dovish argument of 15 years ago may have a chance, because people realize what the occupation really means. Until now the debate was mainly theoretical. Now people see that occupation means repression that may result in a revolt, certainly in bloodshed."

This fear is common to all the members of the movement. It makes them act, whether or not they know what to do. Some of them fear the worst--a military dictatorship, first in the West Bank and then in Israel, a war, and mass expulsion from the West Bank. They do not know exactly what will happen, but they all agree time is running out.

9565

CSO: 4423/163

LEBANON

BEIRUT CHOSEN AS PERMANENT ARAB STOCK EXCHANGE FEDERATION HEADQUARTERS

Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic No 263, 6 Mar 82 pp 53-54

[Article: "The Stock Exchange in Beirut Is Dying Together with Lebanon, and the Arabs Are Choosing It As the Center for Their Stock Exchanges"]

[Text] Competition between the Arab capital cities is causing Beirut to lose its [role as] the constant pulse of the Arab world. However, is it possible for any other Arab capital city to have the pulse that Beirut has?

Mr Antoine Khawaja, chairman of the Beirut Stock Exchange Administrative Board, has a right to be proud of the decision made by the Arab Stock Exchange Federation Council to choose Beirut as the headquarters of its recently-formed stock exchange federation. This was a direct result of the meetings held in Tunisia, within the framework of the Arab League, by representatives of the Beirut, Amman, Kuwait, and Tunis stock exchanges. As Mr Khawaja said, the mere fact that the Arabs have chosen Beirut as the headquarters for this professional federation of Arab stock exchange establishments confirms the importance of Lebanon and counterbalances the negative trend started by companies and corporations which have been leaving Lebanon in order to escape the lawlessness and political chaos which has come to predominate there.

Actually, the fact that Beirut was chosen as the permanent headquarters for this professional Arab federation, which right now includes only four members, is perhaps something which is only natural. Among all of the Arab stock exchanges, the Beirut Stock Exchange is the only one which enjoys all of the freedoms of a stock exchange and where all Arabs (as well as all foreigners) are able to trade in stocks both inside and outside its premises, whereas the other stock exchanges forbid those who are not of the nationality of the stock exchange (such as Kuwait) to buy and sell any of its stocks or else they slap various stock-trading restrictions on all foreigners, both Arabs and non-Arabs.

It is noted that the choice of Beirut as the permanent headquarters of this new Arab professional federation took place at a time when some Arab professional bodies and federations had already moved out of Beirut and at a time when talk began circulating among some Arab circles concerning moving other federations out of the Lebanese capital--which at one time was the only Arab capital city for all Arabs.

ECWA [Economic Commission for Western Asia], the UN body dealing with development of the nations of Southwest Asia, has definitely moved out of Beirut and gone to Baghdad.

The Federation of Arab Banks, which had already temporarily moved out of Beirut, following a policy of maintaining two active permanent headquarters locations-- Beirut and Abu Dhabi-- has virtually totally established its headquarters in Abu Dhabi and nearly all activity in its Beirut headquarters has come to a halt.

As for the General Federation of Chamber of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture in the Arab Countries, which has been considered to be one of the most prominent Arab professional federations in terms of continued activity and perseverance and which has had Beirut as its headquarters ever since it was established, talk has already begun concerning efforts to move it out of Beirut. Such talk is talk of complicated dimensions at this stage of developments in Lebanon, which perhaps has been relieved to hear that such talk has been denied. But it is feared that this denial might be a part of the plan to move the federation-- and this would be of very negative significance [for Lebanon].

It is only natural that the movement of these federations and bodies out of Beirut is a result of the lawlessness and political chaos which Lebanon is experiencing or a result of Lebanon's hesitation to grant some of these bodies the appropriate moral and material sponsorship which they have obtained in other countries. But it is impossible to ignore the fact that some of the reasons for the movement [of these organizations out of Beirut] have to do with the fact that the various Arab capital cities are competing among themselves to attract as many federations as possible. Also, there has been a constant trend, whether deliberate or through neglect, to deprive Beirut not only of the roles which it has been able to play in the Arab world, but also to deprive it of being able to continue to be the constant Arab pulse for all of the Arab world.

This is why some people are inclined to believe that the choice of Beirut as headquarters for the Arab Stock Exchange Federation for countries in which no stock exchange in any of them possesses even the minimum of foundations and conditions [necessary for] a stock exchange may be a means of throwing crumbs to the capital city which is still subject to losing, by attrition, the most important moral, material, and political treasures which the Arabs had and which revolved around the system of complete freedom which it had. But we should bear in mind that the choice of Beirut for the headquarters of this federation today is something which could be subject to change either in the near or distant future. This is particularly true if the lawlessness and political chaos continues the way it is today, especially if we realize the limited potential of the Beirut Stock Exchange in material terms and the neglect which other Arab federation have suffered from and which the stock exchange federation may suffer from.

Notwithstanding all of this, or perhaps even because of it, Beirut is to be congratulated--until further notice. Congratulations are also in order for the stock exchange administrative board which can be proud of this achievement

at a time when it is not possible for it to achieve anything else having to do with its stock exchange. The proverb which says: "A bald person sees himself in the hair of his nephew" applies to it ! We must, of course, bear in mind that this is not the fault of the stock exchange administrative board which, before the war in Lebanon broke out, did all that was required of it to develop the Beirut Stock Exchange into a stock exchange with integrated services, functions, and activities. In return for this it encountered only indifference on the part of the public authorities and resistance on the part of the owners of family-owned companies who wanted Lebanon's economy and large companies to remain a monopoly in their few hands. After the outbreak of the war in Lebanon, the lawlessness transformed the small degree of activity which was going on in the Beirut Stock Exchange into a type of death and stagnation felt by everyone who realized how the stock exchange was converted into being merely a tool for issuing daily and weekly bulletins quoting the prices of currencies and ounces of gold or silver.

All of this is going on at a time when the stock exchanges or stock markets in some Arab countries are undergoing many changes and developments. Some of these changes and developments are occurring in an atmosphere of alarm, confusion, and wariness, but others are being brought about by means of well-planned steps taken.

In Kuwait, whose stock market these days is considered to be the most stimulating and interesting of the stock markets, the stock market is not only witnessing the game of inflating the prices of the shares of the Gulf companies, the prices of which double even before they start operating their businesses, as well as the game of inflating transactions and prices of shares which circulate for a given period. The stock market is also being affected by new activities which are against the law. Some people are embarking upon establishing partnerships which issue stocks or bonds and put them up for sale in spite of the fact that issues of this type are prohibited--according to the Kuwaiti minister of commerce, Mr Jasim al-Marzuq--according to Article 62 of Companies Law Number 15 of 1960. The problem concerning what happened is that the stocks and bonds which were issued and put up for sale in a manner which was in violation of the laws have already been bought and sold by a number of citizens in the Manakh market which is considered to be the best place for shady stock market activities--and is a place where speculation and other actions are creating a stir among Kuwaitis and other Gulf Arabs.

As for Bahrain, which is concerned with the Gulf stock markets in view of the fact that it is one of the centers of the establishment and activities of various Gulf companies, its [financial] market was also a place where another negative development was taking place. There many people dealing in the stock market were drawn into the process of subscribing to shares of the company called the Bahrain Investment Center which had a capital of \$200 million, distributed in the form of 200 million shares, with each share having a nominal value of \$0.25, to which [company] establishment expenses of \$0.75 were added. After many people had already subscribed to the shares of this company, it turned out that the company was illegal, the Bahraini authorities had no knowledge of it, no Bahraini monetary establishment had received any request to establish such a company, and everything that the company did was

in violation of commercial laws, regulations, and morals.

While this process was impelling the Baharini government to study the matter of the establishment of a securities exchange and to decide on the principle of not issuing a license to any new bank or investment company, at least until the end of 1982, the Bahraini authorities--influenced by the losses incurred by some of those active in the stock market which cannot be replaced--hastened to caution the banks against granting loans for speculation in the stock market and accepting postdated checks which, according to Mr Ibrahim 'Abd al-Karim, the Bahraini minister of finance, constitutes one of the most dangerous phenomena occurring in the Gulf area's commercial scene because of the resulting unhealthy consequences involved for so many establishments and individuals--especially for those who are not knowledgeable about the financial and administrative situations of either the bonafide companies or the fabricated companies.

The UAE, which is considered a good place to establish some Gulf companies (Sharjah, Ra's al-Khaymah, etc.), still does not have a real [financial] market for stocks and bonds. The manakh financial and stock market in Kuwait serves as the market for these UAE companies and some of the UAE's citizens, and it is this market, with all of its positive and negative features, which buys and sells the shares of these companies. This is true at a time when the shares of some local companies in every emirate are experiencing a boom. The prices of some of these shares jumped, right after these companies began production, more than 100 percent and sometimes as much as 200 percent.

In a time of such chaos, it seems that Egypt, which was in the forefront of the Arab countries as far as having a real stock market was concerned, is operating according to international criteria and specifications. Egypt right now is attempting to revive the stock markets which died out during the second phase of Egypt under Nassier during the sixties, and the attempt is being made in a carefully investigated environment in order that the stock market be one which can grow in an integrated fashion. In July 1981 the Egyptian authorities issued a law permitting the exchange of foreign stocks and dealing in them with foreign currencies, and the law also permits foreign stock brokers to participate in activities along with their Egyptian colleagues. In September 1981 these same authorities issued a law reducing the taxes on profits earned through shares.

The Egyptians are now waiting for next April because this is the date of the beginning of the application of the laws dealing with joint-stock companies and limited liability companies, and they feel that this is the necessary prerequisite for reviving the stock and security exchanges in Cairo and Alexandria. The number of securities registered for circulation in the Cairo Stock Market in 1961, before Nassier's announcement of the nationalization decisions, was 272 securities--12 government bonds, 24 bank shares, and 236 shares of various companies. The number of such securities registered for circulation right now in this stock market, which has died out, amounts to more than 8 government bonds, 28 shares of government and private mixed companies, 25 shares of commercial establishments, and 8 shares of stock investment companies. This amounts to a total of 69 securities. This is far less than the 150 securities, shares, or bonds which are supposed to be registered for circulation and which the Egyptians expect to be registered for circulation very soon.

LEBANON

FIRST TWO MONTHS OF 1982 SHOW DOWNTURN IN ECONOMY

Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic No 264, 13 Mar 82 pp 43-44

[Article by 'Abd al-Karim al-Khalil: "We Pity Lebanon and the Governor of the Bank of Lebanon"]

[Text] In spite of the lack of exact and rapidly available statistics, people active in the economic sectors of Lebanon agree concerning the assertion that the rates of activity in most of the sectors of the economy, during the first 2 months of the current year, have begun to decrease.

Banking sources indicate this decrease on the basis of the decrease in the activity of granting loans for importing to most of the sectors, with the exception of sectors involving foodstuffs. These banking sources also point to the decrease in demand for bank credit for purposes of building and construction. The first part of this remark made by banking sources is seconded by those who work in the customs offices in the ports and in the airport, and available data shows that merchants and importers have begun to decrease the volume of their commercial orders. Also, the second part of the remark above agrees with what is said by those who are active in the sector of building and contracting since they have noted a decrease in requests for construction licenses in all of Lebanon, especially in the western part of Beirut and in Tripoli. In fact, some people assert that the total area in the western part of the capital city for which construction licenses have been requested, during the last 2 months, may have decreased more than 40 percent below what it was during the first 2 months of 1981 or even during the last 2 months of that year. Those active in this market attribute this decrease in general to the deteriorating security situation and to fears of great tension in the very near future. But some sources point out that the recent decrease in economic activity in Lebanon began after the incident which involved the explosion at the Iraqi Embassy in Beirut, and in the opinion of some market experts this is considered to have been a new turning point in the negative trend of the political and security situation, and they believe that the market sensed this deteriorating situation and reacted to it, as evidenced by the negative indicators.

Although some of these incidents involving explosions brought a revival to some of the branches of the construction sector (such as those involving glass, aluminum, screens, etc.), this has been an "imaginary," "partial," and "Temporary" revival

since the negative consequences of these explosions for these branches of the construction sector, in the short run, will have a stronger effect than will the positive consequences which came about during the space of a few days.

Concerning this area, seasonal sectors [of the economy], especially those branches of the economy involving clothes and shoes which have suffered somewhat from the fact that summer was so long and from the delay of winter and cold weather, are now suffering from the possibility that there will be a prolongation of the breakdown in law and order and from fears that there will be a great explosion [in the Lebanese situation]. If this prolongation extends even a few more weeks, this will mean a new recession in the clothing sector during the transition period between the two seasons. It is usually during this period that most of its profits are earned or that the losses of a previous season are compensated.

This negative trend in the activity of Lebanon's domestic economic sectors is being paralleled by another negative trend in the activity of some of the export sectors. Some exporters are noticing a decrease in orders by Gulf countries for some of Lebanon's products or for some of the services provided by its merchants. Some people attribute this decrease to the trend on the part of people in the Gulf nations to try to do without the "services" of the Lebanese. Other people attribute this to a relative shrinkage of activity in some branches of the economy in some of the nations or in some of their sectors.

This recent recession, in the opinion of those who are pointing it out, is due to numerous causes. Some of these causes have to do with the well-known increase and decrease in the activity of some sectors in every economy. But other reasons have to do with what we know concerning the fact that fear of future developments in the Middle East has invaded some Gulf circles which are viewing with alarm all of the developments taking place in connection with the Iraqi-Iranian war, the consequences of this war, and the marginal effects of this war everywhere.

Just as some sources are of the opinion that the Iraqi Embassy incident constituted an important turning point in the life of some of the markets in Lebanon, [other sources are of the opinion that] the incident or attempted coup d'etat in Bahrain was the beginning of a particular turning point in the life of some of the Gulf markets.

In this recession environment, consumers in Lebanon are not benefiting from any decrease in prices. Prices are continuing to increase by virtue of the fact that several factors are interacting simultaneously:

1. The first factor is that there is a lack of control by any government authority. This gives the markets the opportunity to pursue the game of pricing not in accordance with the principles of investment, rates of profit, profit margins, and stimulation of sales. This game is being played on the basis of total domination which, on the one hand, is benefiting from this lack of control [by government authorities] and is also benefiting, on the other hand, from the easy availability of liquid capital among certain large categories of consumers who are accustomed to spending money either because they want to raise their standard of living, because they want to imitate others in society who are spending money, or because they want to engage in the luxury of spending money in order to compensate for the "joys" in Lebanese life which have now been "lost." This

principle, which right now is dominating the Lebanese market, amounts to taking advantage of a large profit margin, even if it is necessary to make fewer sales, rather than taking advantage of a small profit margin or a moderate profit margin by making a lot of sales.

2. The second factor is that the markets have begun to harvest the annual increase in wages. They are harvesting both the increases in wages which have taken place in some establishments which have paid their employees wage increases in advance as well as the increases in wages expected from the other establishments which along with the above-mentioned establishments, are awaiting the negotiations and discussions concerning consumer price index changes and possible rates of wage increases.

3. The third factor is that of the sudden and rapid ups and downs in currency exchange rates which are exhibiting a decreasing general trend in the price of the Lebanese pound vis-a-vis the dollar. This is a general trend which cannot be denied in spite of its irregular nature or nature given to relatively slight variations. This trend is virtually impelling importers to pass along to the consumers the difference in the price for their imports being paid for in Lebanese pounds. It is true that most of Lebanon's imports are not paid for in dollars and that the exchange rates of the other currencies vis-a-vis the Lebanese pound are generally stable. But the merchants, who are generally afraid of ups and downs in currency exchange rates, usually take them into consideration and give themselves a broad margin of maneuver and increase this margin of maneuver during periods of oscillations in currency exchange rates. Their effects may differ from country to country, but in Lebanon they always coincide with a rise in consumer prices. Perhaps it is these negative results which have made the Bank of Lebanon intervene in an attempt to improve the exchange rate of the Lebanese pound or at least to lessen the sharpness of its decrease. This happened after the Lebanese pound's exchange rate, during some periods of time and on certain days, had fallen to the level of 4.93 Lebanese pounds per dollar. This exchange rate was very close to the dangerous psychological ceiling of 5 Lebanese pounds per dollar. This is a ceiling which the Bank of Lebanon and the Lebanese are afraid of going beyond, not only because it represents a great decrease in the exchange rate of the Lebanese pound, but also because going beyond this ceiling would involve psychological difficulties (in addition to economic difficulties and monetary factors) which would obstruct the possibility of going back below this ceiling.

Thus the intervention by the Bank of Lebanon in this area took on two integrated forms:

1. Direct intervention in the market by means of selling various quantities of dollars in order to stabilize the [exchange] rate at a given level at times or in order to prevent people from speculating in the market when the facts demonstrate that the increase in the dollar's exchange rate which occurs in Lebanon is a result of local speculation which it is possible to deal with rather than a result of world-wide trends which are difficult to oppose.
2. Measures which decreed the raising of interest rates on transactions involving the purchase of commercial bonds and loans in accordance with Paragraphs 1 and 3 of Article 102 of the Currency and Credit Code from rates of 13.25 percent,

13.50 percent, and 14 percent to 15 percent, 16 percent, and 17 percent, respectively. In addition to this, there were other measures which decreed raising the penalty interest rate on any decrease in banks' actual reserves below their required legal reserves from its gradual [increase in] level between the first and second violations to its highest level when the first violation is committed.

The Bank of Lebanon took the above-mentioned measures as a result of feeling pressure when noticing that some banks are following the policy of continuing to demand U.S. currency, in spite of the liquidity crisis in Lebanese pounds and the increase in the inter-bank interest rate [on Lebanese pounds] to 15 percent, as well as feeling pressure upon finding out information according to which some banks are utilizing a portion of their legal reserves to speculate in the currency market, the expectation being that the fine that they would pay for utilizing this portion of their legal reserves would be less than the profits and interest payments which they would expect to receive from this speculation. The Lebanese monetary market has quickly complied with the measures taken by the Bank of Lebanon, and this compliance has shown up in the following indicators:

1. When the U.S. dollar was decreasing in Europe vis-a-vis the European currencies, it also began to decrease at greater rates vis-avis- the Lebanese pound. This is something which has happened for the first time in Lebanon since the exchange rate of the dollar began to go up during the latter part of 1979. The [exchange rate of] the Lebanese pound had been decreasing at a rate greater than the decrease of the exchange of the other currencies vis-a-vis the dollar when [the exchange rate of the dollar] was going up, and the [exchange rate of] the Lebanese pound had also been going up at a rate slower than the increase in the exchange rates of the other currencies vis-a-vis the dollar when [the exchange rate of the dollar] was going down.
2. The banks' interest rate on the Lebanese pound, as well as the inter-bank interest rate on the Lebanese pound, increased to the point where the inter-bank interest rate sometimes approached the level of 20 percent (at the end of last week).

Due to these factors the exchange rate of the dollar vis-a-vis the Lebanese pound decreased from 4.9 Lebanese pounds per dollar to 4.8 Lebanese pounds per dollar, that is, a decrease of 2.3 percent. At the same time, the exchange of the dollar vis-a-vis the German mark, the Swiss franc, or the British pound sterling decreased less than 1 percent.

Naturally, this trend cannot last long. In fact, it will inevitably end within a short time--within a very short time. Perhaps it will end before this issue of AL-MUSTAQBAL comes out.

The measures taken by the Bank of Lebanon and the purposes intended to be achieved by means of these measures were an occasion for some people to attempt to cover up the real situation by means of spreading the rumor that "these measures are part of a political and media campaign being undertaken by Shaykh Michel al-Khuri, the governor of the Bank of Lebanon, in order to make himself appear to be a capable person who is maintaining the soundness of the currency and to have this be part of his positive record when he is a future candidate for president of the republic--

and such candidates are always in need of glitter and radiance." Clearly this analysis of the situation reflects partisanship and is a means to spread rumors. This is true not because Shaykh Michel al-Khuri, or any other candidate for president of the republic, would not take advantage of any opportunity to provide himself with "radiance" during the presidential campaign, but rather because the process as such is very simple and has limited effects in terms of scope and range.

The process amounts to no more than the fact that the Bank of Lebanon is undertaking what it believes to be its duty in the monetary market and in the Lebanese banking system, given the general feeling that its capabilities right now, due to both the international situation and the situation in Lebanon, are capabilities which are very limited. The thing which most conclusively indicates its limited capabilities is the fact that observers agree that the Bank of Lebanon will not be able to allow the current trend to remain as it is for more than a very short time. First of all, it does not want the rise in the inter-bank interest rate on the Lebanese pound to be a large increase which would be reflected in bank deposits and consequently bank loans, the cost of which would go up and thus cause a recession in their volume during these critical times. Secondly, it does not want 8 Mar of this year--the date for subscription by banks to treasury bonds--to come and to have the banks "unable" to subscribe to these bonds, whether this inability is due to a lack of liquidity in Lebanese currency or due to the increase in inter-bank interest rates on the Lebanese pound to the point where they are higher than interest rates paid by the treasury bonds.

This situation, seen in terms of a particular aspect, might lead one to remark how baffling the Bank of Lebanon's situation is and how baffling the situation is for the governor of the Bank of Lebanon. If he declines to intervene when the exchange rate of the Lebanese pound vis-a-vis the dollar is decreasing, considering that such intervention will essentially neither hasten matters nor delay them, he will be accused of being weak and insignificant. But if he does intervene when intervention is both possible and beneficial--at least partially--he will be accused of undertaking action for political purposes and in order to promote his presidential candidacy.

In either case the target of the accusation would be more a victim of injustice than he would be a dispenser of injustice, and he would be more a victim of accusations than he would be a cause for such accusations! And that's the way it is !!

We pity Lebanon, a country which yesterday paid, in terms of its life and its economy, a high price for the sake of international policies--mostly U.S. policies--and which today is paying a high price in terms of the soundness of its currency as a result of these very policies or as a result of the policy promoted by the same party concerning monetary matters.

We pity the governor of the Bank of Lebanon who is not able to take the initiative when concerned with his duties unless he is capable of enduring the "accusations" that his activities are designed to promote his presidential candidacy.

All of this is happening at a time when everyone realizes that the fate of Lebanon, rather than its economy or its currency, is the topic which is being discussed,

and that its presidential campaigning and the choosing of its president (if this takes place) is no longer being undertaken in terms of dealing with issues concerning currencies, exchange rates, or interest rates--but rather within the framework of the cost involved of utilizing discord to manage and settle the nation's affairs!

9468
CSO: 4404/381

DEBTS TO ITALY RESOLVED

Paris AN-NAHAR ARAB REPORT & MEMO in English 31 May 82 p 3

[Text]

Libya and Italy reached a technical agreement last week on the related issues of repayment of Libyan debts to Italian exporters totalling \$775 million and the resumption of Italian imports of Libyan oil, it was announced last week in Rome. The agreement came after a week-long visit to Rome by Libya's second-in-command Maj Abdel-Salam Jalloud. He held a series of what must have been long and hard talks with Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini and Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo.

The agreement is likely to give fresh impetus to trade relations between the two countries through a range of joint venture and economic development projects. Economic relations between Rome and Tripoli have been strained in recent months by sharp cuts in imports of Libyan oil by AGIP, the oil subsidiary of Italy's state-controlled ENI energy group and by the delays in Libyan payments to some 150 Italian exporters (*An-Nahar Arab Report & MEMO*, May 17).

Under the new agreement, Italy will resume buying up to 100,000 b/d of oil from Libya at an as yet undisclosed price, and Libya will make an initial payment of \$50 million towards settling its debts, to be followed by monthly payments of \$80 million. In addition ENI has promised to increase imports of oil in the future so as to reach the previous levels of 160,000 b/d. A Libyan-Italian joint commission will be also set up in Tripoli in coming months to look into outstanding claims by Italian companies for Libyan payments that were not resolved by last week's agreement.

The agreement came after tough negotiations as was shown by a statement made by Maj Jalloud in the middle of his visit. He told the Italians that "rejecting our oil because it is high-priced is a short-sighted policy" and he drew attention to the fact that although Libya is Italy's

fifth-largest export market, Rome had not imported a drop of Libyan oil since the beginning of this year. After a meeting with the Pope, who expressed the desire to visit Libya, Maj Jalloud told reporters that Libya was ready to pay its debts, saying "we are not thieves." "We will pay, but they have to buy our oil." It thus appeared at mid-week that the deadlock would not be broken. But as this newsletter went to press, a breakthrough was announced. Maj Jalloud had expressed his conviction that Italy was seeking to expand its trade relations with Libya after his talks with Italian leaders, and that seems now to have been borne out by the new agreement. It seems likely that the many small Italian companies hurt by the deadlock were able to bring some pressure to bear on Rome, which despite its desire to improve relations with Tripoli, had not previously shown any signs of readiness to resume oil purchases.

CSO: 4500/197

LIBYA

BRIEFS

CEMENT--Sources of the Heavy Industry Secretariat have pointed out that cement and building materials production in Benghazi, Al-Khams and Souq Al-Khamees has exceeded the targets set for the period 1st January to March 1982 by 119% to 133%. Total production reached 761,740 ton of cement, 46,614 ton of asphalt, and 10,360 cubic metres of reinforced concrete. [Text] [Tripoli JAMAHIRIYA MAIL in English 15 May 82 p 5]

CSO: 4500/197

CHARTER OF ISLAMIC ORGANIZATION FOR EDUCATION, SCIENCE, CULTURE OUTLINED

Rabat L'OPINION in French 6 May 82 p 4

[Text] The constitutive conference of the Islamic Organization for Education, Science and Culture adopted the bylaws of that organization on Monday in Fes.

These bylaws make up four chapters on general principles, membership and cooperation with nations, organizations and different organs of the Islamic institution.

They also include 22 articles, mainly dealing with the objectives of the organizations and its means of action.

Chapter I. General Principles

A. Name: The Islamic Organization for Education, Science and Culture, will hereinafter be designated as the "Islamic Organization," ISESCO.

B. Definition: The Islamic Organization is an international institution operating under the aegis of the Islamic Conference Organization and specializing in the fields of education, scientific research and [portion of text deleted]

Article 2. Headquarters: The Islamic Organization has its main headquarters in Rabat, capital of the Kingdom of Morocco. It may set up centers, offices or subsidiary organizations or branches placed under its control in any other country, in keeping with a decision of the general conference and acting on the proposal of the Executive Council of the Islamic Organization.

Article 3. Languages: Arabic, English and French are the working languages of the Islamic Organization.

Article 4. Objectives: The following are the objectives of the Organization:
a) to strengthen cooperation between member nations in the field of education, culture and scientific research and make Islamic culture the basis of all methods; b) to consider the original Islamic culture and protect the independence of Islamic thought from factors of cultural invasion, distortion and metamorphosis; c) to encourage cooperation between member nations in the fields of scientific research and the development of applied sciences,

the use of modern technology within the framework of immutable Islamic values and ideals and to safeguard the vestiges and characteristics of Islamic civilization; d) to recommend means of protecting the Islamic identity of Muslims in non-Islamic countries; e) to consolidate understanding between nations and participate in the establishment of peace and security throughout the world by all possible means, particularly through education, teaching and culture; and f) to ensure coordination between the specialized organs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and member nations in the fields of education, science and culture, in order to better consolidate Islamic solidarity and the cultural complementariness of the Islamic world.

Article V. Means of Action

In order to achieve the objectives assigned to it, the Islamic Organization is to use the following means of action:

a) in the fields of education, science and culture, to establish complementariness between the different specialized institutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and member nations for the purpose of consolidating Islamic solidarity.

However, the specialized institutions, such as the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development, the World Center of Islamic Education, the Center of Research into Islamic History, Art and Culture and the International Committee of the Islamic Heritage, which work in the fields of science and culture within the framework of the Islamic Conference Organization, will retain their respective autonomy within the confines of their competence. An effort will be made to avoid any contradiction or interference between the competencies of the Islamic Organization and those of the abovementioned organizations, as well as any duplication of the organs and sections with which they will subsequently be endowed. The Organization will be in charge of all other institutions not within the competence of the abovementioned entities.

b) to support nongovernmental organizations involved in educational, scientific and cultural matters;

c) to cooperate with the Arab Organization for Education, Culture and Science and the Islamic institutions involved for the drafting of plans and support of projects aimed at propagating the Islamic culture the the language of the Koran for Arabic-speaking people throughout the world;

d) to encourage research and studies needed to develop and improve Islamic education through the channel of the International Center for Islamic Education and to place the Islamic stamp on all manifestations of culture and civilization;

e) to consolidate universities, schools and public or private institutes specializing in the sciences of the Holy Koran, the Arabic language and Islamic culture, to improve their methods and study manuals and to coordinate between these establishments and institutions of general education in order to ensure cultural complementariness;

- f) to consolidate centers and organizations specializing in the protection of scientific activities undertaken by individuals, establishments, [charitable] associations or Islamic centers working to spread Islamic culture, teach Arabic and the Koran, encourage and intensify efforts made by member nations in order to develop programs of education and technical training and encourage Muslim researchers and inventors;
- g) to organize conferences, colloquiums and study circles and to encourage the establishment of scientific and pedagogical institutes, in consultation with the Organization and its specialized organs and in cooperation with governments, organizations or organs expressing such a desire; and
- h) to encourage foreign universities to set up institutes or sections for Islamic discipline and culture, while cooperating effectively with them.

Chapter II. Membership and Cooperation With Nations and Organizations

Article 6. Active members include: Any nation which is a member of the Organization of the Islamic Conference becomes a member of the Islamic Organization with the simple approval of the bylaws. No nation that is not a member of the Organization of the Islamic Conference can be a member of the aforementioned organization.

Article 7. Observer members include: Any nation that is not a member of the Organization of the Islamic Conference but which is an observer may also be an observer-member of the Islamic Organization by addressing its application to the general director. The request, accompanied by the ruling of the Executive Council, will be submitted to the general conference. The conference may decide to grant associate member status on the conditions it deems appropriate or reject the candidacy.

The observer members have no vote, but may participate in debate if they meet conditions set by the general conference.

Article 8. Immunities

The Islamic Organization, its personnel, premises, offices, documents and correspondence enjoy the same immunity and privileges granted to the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

Chapter II [sic].

Article 9. Organs of the Organization

The organs of the Islamic Organization are the following: a) a general conference; b) an Executive Council; and c) an administrative organization headed by a general director.

Article 10. General Conference

The general conference is made up of the representatives of member nations of the Islamic Organization. The government of each member nation names a certain

number of representatives. The bylaws of the organization set the number of these representatives.

The choice of these representatives will be made based on their aptitude and their competency in the field of Islamic culture, research and education.

The general conference adopts its own bylaws. At each session, it elects the president and the members of the bureau.

Every nation has one vote in the general conference. Decisions are made by a simple majority, except otherwise decided by the general conference. "Majority" is interpreted to mean the majority of the members present and voting.

The general conference meets once every three years in regular session. It may meet in special session if it so decides itself or if summoned by the Executive Council or upon the request of the secretary general of the Organization of the Islamic Conference or that of at least a third of member nations [portion of text deleted] or its representative has the right to attend the general conference. Institutions emanating from the Organization of the Islamic Conference also have the same right.

Article 11. Functions

The general conference supervises all activities of the Islamic Organization and determines its relations with Islamic Organizations and specialized international agencies within the framework of this statute. The conference is empowered to examine the Islamic Organization. In particular, it may:

- a) draft bylaws for its operation, the financial rules of the organization and the status of personnel, based on regulations in effect in the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;
- b) draft general policy and main lines of operation of the organization, discuss the general program, and reports and proposals presented by member nations and the Executive Council in order to make suitable decisions;
- c) discuss and approve the proposed budget and the report on accounts presented by the Executive Council and the general director;
- d) elect members of the Executive Council; and
- e) designate the general director of the organization, in consultation with the secretary general of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

Article 12. Executive Council

1 -- The Executive Council is made up of 15 members, 9 of which are elected by the general conference from among candidates named by the member nations, with 3 rotating between presidents of the institutions and organizations operating within the framework of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the last 3 named by the secretary general of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

The president of the general conference attends, on an exceptional basis, the meetings of the Executive Council. The secretary general of the OCI has the right to attend meetings of the Executive Council.

2 -- In proceeding to elect the members of the Executive Council, the general conference will endeavor to include persons competent in the field of Islamic questions, the sciences, education, arts and letters and possessing the necessary experience and ability to carry out the duties of supervision and execution belonging to the Council. It will also take fair geographical distribution into consideration. The choice will mainly be based, in the fields of education, culture, science and technology. [text garbled]

Every member country will have the right to have a single representative on the Executive Council, with the exception of the president of the general conference and representatives of institutions working within the framework of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

3 -- Members of the Executive Council assume their responsibilities on the date of the closure of the general conference session and serve until the end of the preceding [sic] session. The organization proceeds to elect one-third of the number of the Council members at the time of each regular session.

a -- In case of the death or resignation or one of its members, the Executive Council is responsible for replacing him for the duration of the term, based on the candidacy proposed to it by the nation which the member in question represented.

b -- The government submitting the candidacy and the Executive Council are to abide by the conditions which the candidate must fulfill, as set forth in paragraph 2 above.

4 -- [The Executive Council] drafts regulations with the exception of those relating to the general conference.

5 -- [The Executive Council] names assistants to the director from among the candidates proposed by the latter.

6 -- [The Executive Council] appoints part-time advisers, whose number is not to exceed five, from among the candidates proposed by the general director or by a member nation.

Article 13. Administration: The administration is made up of a general director elected for a period of 3 years and eligible for reelection once. He is assisted by the personnel needed to ensure smooth operation of the department.

1 -- The general conference, in consultation with the secretary general of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, appoints a general director for the Islamic Organization from among three candidates chosen by the Executive Council out of the candidacies proposed by member nations.

The general director is the head of the organization's administrative apparatus. He is responsible to the Executive Council of the organization. He is responsible to the Executive Council [sic] and the conference and has direct authority over all personnel in the administration.

Article 14. Institutions Operating Within the Framework of the Islamic Organization

1 -- Institutions working in the fields of education, science and culture, whether they are called institutions, organizations, centers or are known by another label, may be affiliated with the Islamic Organization as a result of a decision by the general conference or the conference of ministers of foreign affairs and following an agreement by the constitutive councils or the general assemblies of these institutions. The matter will then be submitted to the general conference of the Islamic Organization in order to define the nature of the links between the affiliated institution and the Islamic Organization and its various organs.

2 -- A representative of the Islamic Organization will participate in the general assemblies of those organizations in order to ensure coordination and prevent any contradiction between their respective activities and the policy of the Organization and its projects.

Article 15. Nongovernmental Institutions

The Islamic Organization encourages nongovernmental institutions and Islamic and people's organizations to work in the field of education, culture and scientific research. The Organization supports and consolidates their activities.

Article 16. Resources

The resources of the Organization include:

- 1) contributions from member nations. These contributions of member nations. These contributions will be in the same proportion as the contribution which such nations must make to the budget of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, while waiting for the general conference to make a decision on their modification.
- 2) gifts and subsidies granted by member or nonmember nations. The Executive Council of the Islamic Organization can accept gifts given for specific purposes by the donor provided they respect the objectives and bylaws of the organizations and provided that such gifts do not constitute pressure or influence on the organization in the performance of its duties. The decision of the Council on this subject will be submitted to the general conference at the time of the first regular session it holds, accompanied by all justifications of its adoption or annulment.
- 3) gifts and subsidies granted by organizations or private parties: The Council can accept them when they fulfill the conditions set forth in paragraph 2 of Article 14.

Article 17. Expenditures

The Organization's expenditures include the following:

- 1) subsidies granted to the institutions and organizations it administers;
- 2) commitments resulting from projects in which the Organization participated jointly with other governmental organizations;
- 3) commitments resulting from agreements, decisions or previous programs; and
- 4) commitments to personnel and full-time employees or persons to whom it may have entrusted specific missions.

Amendments

Article 18. Budget

The budget is drawn up for 3 years and takes effect beginning with the month of July, running until the end of the month of June of the following year. It is put into operation following approval of the general conference (and is retroactive to the time of the end of the preceding budget).

The general director draws up an annual report on the budget and on the closing of accounts, which he submits to the Executive Council two months before the end of the fiscal year. The report on the fiscal year contains the director's proposals on the budget submitted and his remarks on closing accounts.

Article 19. Accounts

Under the supervision of the Executive Council, the general director will close out the books and submit his report to the general conference at its regular session. The Council will appoint an auditing committee made up of representatives of five member countries in order to audit the books of the Organization.

The auditing committee has the right to audit the books and documents and to ask for explanations from the Executive Council, general director or any other official concerning the performance of his or its duties. Books must be audited every year by the committee in order to guarantee accuracy of the budget and books. It will present its report to the general director, who will in turn submit it to the general conference at its following session, accompanied by his observations on the report. The general conference has the right to question the committee and replace it if need be.

Chapter IV. Final Provisions

Article 20.

1 -- Proposed amendments to these bylaws take effect when adopted by the general conference by a two-thirds majority. Nevertheless, amendments involving basic modifications in the goals of the organization or new obligations for member nations must be approved by a two-thirds majority of members before going into effect. The text of proposed amendments will be made known to member nations by the general director at least 6 months before submission for examination by the general conference.

2 -- The general conference will have the power, with a two-thirds majority, to adopt a regulation concerning the application of the provisions of this article.

Article 21. Ratification and Implementation

1 -- These bylaws will be submitted to member nations for ratification. The instruments of ratification will be filed with the government of the Kingdom of Morocco.

2 -- These bylaws will be filed in the Archives of the government of the Kingdom of Morocco, where they will remain open for signing. Signatures may be affixed before the filing of the instruments of ratification.

3 -- The bylaws go into effect as soon as they are signed by half of the nations belonging to the Organization of the Islamic Conference. Future admissions become effective as soon as they take place.

4 -- The government of the Kingdom of Morocco will notify all members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference of the reception of all instruments of ratification and the date on which such bylaws will go into effect, in keeping with the preceding paragraph.

5 -- These bylaws may be applied gradually by the Organization and based on the priorities established by the Executive Council.

Article 22. Arbitration

Any problem or conflict resulting from the interpretation of these bylaws will be taken before a committee of arbitration for its ruling, in keeping with the decisions of the general conference and its bylaws.

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MOROCCO

GOVERNMENT TO TACKLE HOUSING SHORTAGE THROUGH CONSTRUCTION

Rabat L'OPINION in French 12 May 82 pp 5-6

[Article by Mustapha Soulaymani: "Housing: Its Situation and Future"]

[Text] "Every person has the right to housing." It is true that we are still far from the "overpopulation" known in Asia and yet, the population explosion combined with the rural exodus creates both chaos and speculation.

With the ever increasing demand, it has not yet been possible to make up for the shortage, now put at approximately 1 million units. Nor is the housing crisis limited to Morocco: All cities in the world are suffering from overpopulation, from the exodus of rural people to urban centers and also, from the speculation of private promoters. In the latter case -- as has been repeatedly noted -- an entrepreneur tries to have a maximum number of housing units completed in a minimum amount of space. As a result, one has apartments where the fundamental needs of man are thwarted, to wit: space, peace and the architecture itself, which has lost all authenticity and consequently, the intimacy to which Moroccans are so attached.

The 1981-1985 Plan is aware of the disorder now existing in the field of housing and also of the urgent need for a solution. Consequently, the plan has set several objectives, including meeting the housing needs of the medium- and low-income classes, rebuilding shantytowns, purchasing land at good prices and the construction of embryonic and low-income housing (HBM). Finally, unable to plunge into a financial abyss, the plan provides for citizens self-construction, the appropriation of land and finally, encouragement of the private sector. However, there is a relative gap regarding legislation of prices, architecture and also, "underground" construction.

Housing Shortage

In the past 10 years, the problem of housing has become increasingly difficult. One could now say, and everyone would unhesitatingly admit, that it is impossible, or at least difficult, to build one's own house. The great majority of the people are now willing to rent and therefore, to give half of their income to be housed, with the private and, in addition, minority sector holding proper property. The public sector has not yet been able to balance supply and demand and the housing shortage is now a million units. If one assumes that

an average apartment generally houses 5 persons, one would then conclude that 5 million persons are "poorly housed," meaning 25 percent of the overall population and that 25 percent "definitely does not sleep outside."

200,000 Units Annually

It would be a heavy financial burden for the government to catch up in housing at this point. Restoring a balance between supply and demand means pledging to build 200,000 units a year for 10 years, a veritable race, for it is both a question of making up the shortage and handling the increase in population that accentuates the scarcity.

Financially speaking, the construction of a traditional unit (average housing) costs about 10 million centimes. Thus, to make up the shortage in 10 years would mean 200,000 units a year.

The cost of the work for 1 year would thus be 20 billion, or 200 billion dirhams.

At the end of the project, the financial situation of the promoter can thus be imagined. Many alternative solutions have been proposed, such as the fight against the shantytowns, the search for land ready for construction, and so on.

Meeting Needs of Low- and Medium-Income Groups

The 1981-1985 Plan has set as its objective, because of the housing situation, that of meeting the needs of low- and medium-income persons. Naturally, one must also oversee the urban development of population centers. The plan's objectives can be summed up in the following points:

Rebuilding shantytowns; improving the low-cost housing program (HBM); increasing the action of ERAC [Regional Development and Construction Company]; implementation of an urban planning policy defining the role of the urban network in the country's economic and social development; plans to use land for the reconstruction of shantytowns. The most important factor is to "regularize" the situation of a large number of inhabitants generally living on the periphery of the large urban centers.

In this sense, initiation into self-construction is planned. This action will be encouraged through technical training from the Ministry of Housing and through the granting of loans.

Reconstruction of the shantytowns is the subject of a chapter by itself because such an undertaking has social, cultural, economic and other repercussions.

Low-Cost Housing

The allocation of developed land to persons whose monthly income varies between 600 and 1,500 dirhams is one means of encouraging self-construction and therefore, of substantially reducing demand. The low-cost housing program is based on two basic principles making it possible to come out ahead both on

space and cost. These two principles are, on the one hand, a gradual orientation toward multilevel construction, enabling one to come out ahead of the cost of general equipment and spacewise and, on the other hand, the definition of more objective standards for economic housing and the development of corresponding land.

The 5-year plan also provides for increased intervention by the ERAC in order to carry out a larger program completing the action of the Ministry of Housing. In addition, according to the plan, the intervention of the ERAC should be more interested in the development and equipping of land. First of all, ERAC stands for Regional Development and Construction Company, public establishments responsible for building low-cost housing generally for medium-income citizens. ERAC need advantageously priced land.

ERAC also enjoys enormous bargaining power with all suppliers of raw materials and landowners.

Intermediate- and low-level officials constitute the main customers of ERAC, meaning persons with an income of between 900 and 1,300 dirhams (from 3 to 8 on the ladder).

The ERAC program provides for the construction of 105,000 units, an average of 15,000 units per establishment, which would require an investment of 10.5 billion dirhams.

Credits of 2,312,000,000 Dirhams

The program of action for such credits is as follows: A sum of 100 million dirhams will be devoted to completion of the reconstruction of shantytowns in the *douars* of Doum, Hajja and Maadid in Rabat and another sum of 270 million for reconstruction of the major shantytowns of Ben M'sik, Meknes and Kenitra (studied during the preceding plan). As for Settat-Berrechid, Khouribga, Mohammadia, Sale and Tetouan, studies will be made and land purchased for the reconstruction of five other major shantytowns, for a total of 39,750,000 dirhams.

Credits allocated to the Ministry of Housing and Land Management amount to 2,534,852,000 dirhams. These credits should permit completion of operations already undertaken during the 1978-1980 Plan and of new projects.

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POPULAR DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE MEETS

Khartoum SUNA in English No 4135, 24 May 82 pp 2,3

[Text] Khartoum, May 24 (SUNA)--The National Committee for Popular Development held the closing sitting of its first meeting at the People's Council conference hall under the chairmanship of 'Izz-al-Din al-Sayyid, chairman of the Committee. The meeting was attended by Ahmad al-Sayyid Hamad, Major General Ba-Bakir 'Abd-al-Rahim and Nafisah Ahmad al-Amin, members of the SSU Preparatory Central Committee.

The meeting approved the Committee's action regulations and chose members for the Higher Council for Popular Development under the chairmanship of 'Izz-al-Din al-Sayyid and the membership of Ibrahim Mun'im Mansur, Ahmed al-Sayyid Hamad, al-Shaykh Hassan Bulal, Fath al-Rahman al Bashir, Kamal 'Umar al'Amin, Dr 'Abd-al-Hamid Salih, 'Umar Taha Abu Samrah, Dr Ibrahim 'Ubaydallah, Sa'd Abu al-'Ala and representatives of the People's Alliance Forces.

During the sitting three subcommittees were formed. These three subcommittees were:

--Plan and Policies Committee under the chairmanship of Ibrahim 'Ubaydallah
--Projects Committee under the chairmanship of Sa'd Abu-al-'Ala
--The Technical Committee under the chairmanship of 'Umar Taha Abu Samrah

The Committee also endorsed its plan of action and the General framework for proposed projects and entrusted a special committee to study the establishment of agricultural projects all over the country to satisfy the Arab World needs of food stuffs and to find a source of foreign currencies for popular development.

The Committee also decided to cable President Numayri lauding his initiative for setting up the popular development institutions and to cable the similar institutions in the Arab Republic of Egypt for their cooperation and participation to this effect.

CSO: 4500/196

SUDAN

BRIEFS

SSU PRESIDENT ELECTION--Khartoum, May 24, (SUNA)--SSU President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has decreed that the elections of the SSU president begin on May 25, 1982 and be completed during the SSU 4th National Congress. The SSU President's Decree in this regard also set up a committee under the chairmanship of the First Secretary of the SSU Preparatory Central Committee to lay down controls and supervise the elections. The committee comprises: Khalaf Allah al-Rashid; Dr Hasan 'Abidin; Faysal Muhammad 'Abd-al Rahman; 'Abd-al-Rahman 'Abbas. [Text] [Khartoum SUNA in English No 4135, 24 May 82 p 10]

LIVESTOCK--Khartoum, May 19, (SUNA)--A new livestock market place southwest of Omdurman will be opened today. The new market has been provided with sanitary and veterinary services and will supply local and foreign markets with their requirements throughout the year, announced the Board of Chairman of the Public Corporation for livestock and Meat Marketing 'Usman 'Abdallah. The new market-place is 6821 feddans and is situated at the end of livestock route that comes from production areas in western Sudan, he said. [Text] [Khartoum SUNA in English No 4130, 19 May 82 p 2]

EXPATRIATES INCOME TAX--Khartoum, May 7, (SUNA)--Revenues accruing from the collection of expatriates income tax amounted to LS. 4,892,243 during the period Dec. 1981-April 1982, SUNA learnt. The picture of currencies pumped in has been as follows: A) 7,616,328 Saudi riyals; B) 3,125,150 U.S. dollars; C) 23,757 sterling pounds; D) 51,252 dirhim; E) 3,783 Kuwaiti dinnars; F) 4,868 Qatari riyals; G) 3,100 German marks; H) 4,400 French francs. [Text] [Khartoum SUNA in English No 4119, 8 May 82 p 3]

NEW EDUCATIONAL METHOD--Khartoum, May 10, (SUNA)--The Ministry of Education has decided to work out a comprehensive method of practical education to be implemented in the intermediate stage. The new method, which aims at modernizing the content and leverage of practical education will be carried out in all the regions by the regional ministries of education. The decision was taken by the Ministry of Education in accordance with its policy that aims at extending technical education in view of the country's needs. The new method has already been introduced in elementary schools and proved to be a success. [Text] [Khartoum SUNA in English No 4121, 10 May 82 p 1]

JAPANESE LOAN--Khartoum, May 16, (SUNA)--Japan will extend to the Sudan a two thousand five hundred million yen (approx. 12 million dollars) commodity loan.

Notes to this effect were exchanged yesterday between the Japanese Charge d' Affaires Mr Hajime Tanaki and Sudanese Foreign Ministry Undersecretary Hashim 'Uthman. The soft loan, repayable in twenty years after ten years period of grace at an interest rate of 1.5 (one point five) per cent per annum will be used by Sudan for the purchase of medicaments, road rollers, pumps, railway spare parts and motor vehicles, from the member states of the Organization of Cooperation and Economic Development (O.C.E.D.). The loan totals the Japanese loans extended to Sudan to 10,500,000,000 yen. [Text] [Khartoum SUNA in English No 4127, 16 May 82 p 12]

REPUBLICAN DECREES--Khartoum May 16, (SUNA)--President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri yesterday issued a Republican Decree on the ratification of a \$14 million loan extended to the Sudan by the OPEC Fund for International Development for supporting the country's balance of payments. He also issued a Republican Decree on the ratification of the second agreement loan between the Sudan and the Arab Monetary Fund amounting to 5 million dinars for supporting the country's balance of payments. The President also issued a Provisional Order on the Sudanexpo Act 1982 according to which it will act as an incorporate body responsible to the Minister of Cooperation, Commerce and Supply. Its management would come under a Board and a Managing-Director to be appointed by the President of the Republic. The President further issued a Republican Decree on the Financial Protocol between the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of France. According to the Protocol, France will extend to the Sudan a financial aid to the limit of 222 million French francs to be utilized in the financing of joint commercial and industrial projects between the two countries. [Text] [Khartoum SUNA in English No 4127, 16 May 82 p 2]

CHEMICAL LABORATORY--The Minister of Energy and Mining Dr Sharif al-Tuhan inaugurated yesterday the Chemical Laboratory at Wad al-Maqbul Institute some 35 kms northeast of Khartoum-North, which was established by Shell company, in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Company. Dr al-Tuhan, addressing the inaugural ceremony, hailed the role which is being played by the Institute in training technical cadres. [Text] [Khartoum SUNA in English No 4138, 27 May 82 p 9]

SUNFLOWER--Khartoum, May 27, (SUNA)--A project aimed at growing 3 million feddans of sunflower as a substitute to dura, is being implemented in a number of the traditional mechanized dura-growing areas, announced minister of agriculture and irrigation, Dr 'Uthman al-Rahman Hakim. The success of the said project, which had already been subjected to scientific and applied studies, would realize a revenue of about a thousand million pounds owing to its international high price and increasing market demand, Dr Hakim explained. [Text] [Khartoum SUNA in English No 4138, 27 May 82 p 8]

NUMAYRI OPENS RAHAD'S ROADS--Khartoum, May 27, (SUNA)--President Numayri opened yesterday Rahad Scheme internal roads and attended the production by ceremony which marked the scheme's highest productivity in four years. The President decided to offer all the scheme's employees a month bonus as an incentive. He also decreed the granting of Production Medals to four farmers who scored a productivity average ranging, between 16.8-19.9 Kantars per feddan while the general average was six kantars per feddan. A large gathering of people rallied at the scheme's headquarters at al-Fap. [Text] [Khartoum SUNA in English No 4138, 27 May 82 p 7]

DELEGATION TRAVELS--Khartoum, May 27, (SUNA)--A Sudanese delegation is negotiating in Paris, a deal of disks and tractors for the current agricultural season. The delegation comprising the Sudanese Agricultural Bank General Manager and the Board Chairman of the Mechanized Farming Corporation, will later on proceed to the state of Bavaria, Federal Germany to be acquainted with storing and cooperative financing systems during a weeklong visit at an invitation extended by the State of Bavaria. [Text] [Khartoum SUNA in English No 4138, 27 May 82 pp 1, 2]

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY ENDORSES BILLS--Khartoum, May 27, (SUNA)--The National People's Assembly yesterday held its ordinary session under the chairmanship of House Deputy Speaker 'Abd-al-Hamid Salih. Chairman of the House Committee for Security and National Defence presented a report on the provisional order on the Military Economic Corporation Bill, for 1982. He said that bill would help utilize the People's Armed Forces capabilities to meet their own requirements and to boost the country's developmental process. The bill allows the Corporation to invest in industry and provides for the establishment of branch investment companies, he said. After a thorough discussion, the Assembly endorsed the Bill. The House also endorsed a bill allowing Sudan to join the Mideast Regional Office for Affairs of the Blind, in Riyadh, for 1982. House Social Affairs Committee Chairman Soad Ibrahim 'Isa said the Sudan would benefit morally and materially from this office. [Text] [Khartoum SUNA in English No 4138, 27 May 82 p 3]

INDUSTRY--Khartoum, May 27, (SUNA)--The Minister of Industry Muhammad al-Bashir al-Waqi inaugurates today (Thursday) the Sudanese-Kuwaiti Aluminum Factory at al-Jadad al-Thawrab and will, same day, lay the foundation stone for the Sudanese-Kuwaiti Brick factory there. The one-million dollar capital of the first factory was contributed by the Kuwaiti Aluminum Company, National Bank of Kuwait, Citibank, Sudan Industrial Bank besides Sudanese private sector. Administration of the factory will be undertaken by a team of experts of the Kuwaiti Aluminum Factory who will train Sudanese cadres to substitute them in the future. Daily production of the factory is 200 aluminum-made doors and 600 windows and other products. The brick factory is planned to produce 110,000 bricks per day. [Text] [Khartoum SUNA in English No 4138, 27 May 82 pp 2,3]

CSO: 4500/193-5

PROSPECTS FOR USE OF NEW ENERGY SOURCES REVIEWED

Tunis DEMOCRATIE in French Mar 82 pp 10-11

[Lecture delivered at the UNIT by a group of junior engineers from the Tunisian Petroleum Activities Enterprise on 17 February 1982]

[Text] Following the world energy crisis of 1973, which sparked the sharp rise in petroleum prices, all countries, and especially the industrialized nations, decided to step up efforts to find new energy sources.

The result is that technologies for the use of so-called new and renewable forms of energy have developed to the point that they can now make a valuable contribution to energy production.

The possibilities for the development and use of certain new and renewable energy sources in Tunisia began to open up several years ago. Among those energy sources, we can mention solar energy, wind energy, and biomass in particular. The exploitation of those energy sources is very limited at present, and it will be possible to utilize them on a larger scale.

For that purpose, the government has undertaken positive action by supporting demonstration programs that should make it possible to acquire the necessary technology.

I. Solar Energy

Because of its intense sunshine (from 2,800 to 3,600 hours per year) and its limited energy resources, Tunisia is motivated to develop and utilize certain solar energy systems. The technology involved is well understood and can be applied to a relatively large share of the market. Among its applications, the production of domestic hot water is currently in the stage of production and marketing development. In order to promote a more integrated production of solar hot water heaters in Tunisia, approval has been granted to national industrial firms. Prototypes of locally produced solar collectors are currently being tested, and incentives in the form of exemption from certain equipment duties and taxes are under study.

Other applications are in the research and development stage as part of the national research program, the purpose being to train scientific and technical

personnel and promote research in the areas of photovoltaic, thermal, chemical, and biological conversion.

In the case of photovoltaic conversion, basic research is underway concerning the various materials used in solar cells and construction methods for those cells. Research is also underway on power optimization and electronics. A national commission on "photovoltaic applications" has been formed to set up pilot installations, with task forces appointed to study, identify, and test each of them. The facilities in question are concerned with water pumping, telecommunications, signals, electrification, and cathode protection.

In the case of thermal conversion, it has been decided to built a 10-kW experimental solar thermodynamic power plant for training and research purposes in the neighborhood of Soliman. It has also been decided to build a test laboratory for thermal conversion.

That laboratory will make it possible to test the collectors on a test bench in Tunisia's climatic conditions and to conduct tests on the various applications of thermal conversion. Thermal conversion studies on solar housing have been undertaken by engineers, architects, and town planners. Those studies concern the nature of the casing and the orientation of premises to permit the passive utilization of solar radiation for air-conditioning purposes.

Within the framework of Tunisian-French cooperation, an experimental plant for the desalination of sea or brackish water is planned for Borj Cedria. Two desalination processes (reverse osmosis and electrodialysis) will be studied before starting up units to produce fresh water for the use of isolated localities where water is scarce.

Within the framework of Tunisian-American cooperation, a project for the electrification of an isolated village using solar energy is in progress. The village is Hammam Biadha in the governorate of Siliana, and it consists of about 20 families. Photovoltaic conversion is the electrification process chosen for this project. Other applications are also planned; they are concerned mainly with water pumping and greenhouses.

In the field of agriculture, research and experimentation in connection with the farming applications of solar energy are underway. Those applications are concerned mainly with pumping, desalination, the heating of greenhouses, and the drying of farm products. In 1978, the first solar pumping facility was installed at the Hendi Zitoun station of the Rural Engineering Research Center (CRGR). The other solar applications included in the Sixth Plan are the following:

- a) Four pumping stations.
- b) Four pumping stations [repetition as published].
- c) Five greenhouse heating stations.
- d) Two drying stations.

Those stations, located primarily in the interior and in the southern part of Tunisia, are well adapted to the scattered nature of Tunisia's rural infrastructure.

II. Wind Energy

Because of its geographic location, Tunisia is considered one of the most wind-swept countries in Africa, especially in its southern and central regions, where most surface wells are concentrated. Wind energy is a potential alternative for replacing traditional energy sources, particularly for water pumping and the electrification of isolated farms in rural areas.

Wind energy was used until the 1960's to light farms and pump water. The number of machines in service throughout the territory totaled 1,200 at that time.

The following factors contributed to the almost total disappearance of that form of energy:

- a) Introduction of the diesel engine and the use of subsidized gas oil.
- b) Introduction of the electric motor and the development of rural electrification.
- c) Lack of maintenance on the windmills due to the scarcity of spare parts and skilled manpower.

In 1977, the Tunisian Association for Development and Rural Advisory Services (ASDEAR), concerned to encourage small farming by improving the traditional (animal-powered) pumping system and reducing energy costs, joined with a specialized Dutch firm to conduct a study on rehabilitating wind energy for pumping. The studies resulted in establishment of the first center for the production and testing of a prototype adapted to the country's conditions.

In 1979, three copies of the prototype were built entirely at the center, which is located in Hammamet. The first tests showed that the prototype could drive the pump at a speed of 2 meters per second and supply about $40 \text{ m}^3/\text{j}$ of water with an average wind speed of 6 meters per second. Those characteristics make it usable anywhere in the national territory where the wind pattern is comparable to that in Hammamet.

As far as the prospects for use are concerned, the scattered nature of housing and surface wells means that wind energy can be developed to handle both pumping and the lighting of homes. Moreover, the possibilities for the industrialization and local production of windmills can be assured thanks to the existence of a technological foundation in that field.

As far as the demonstration program is concerned, two windmills for pumping water will be installed in Hammam Biadh as part of the project on renewable energy sources.

As far as the development program is concerned, the action to be taken consists mainly of the following:

- a) Preparing a map of wind energy in Tunisia and identifying potential sites for that type of application.
- b) Improving the shop that exists in Cap-Bon for the manufacture and restoration of windmills and the training of cadres.
- c) Establishing new manufacturing and training centers to serve other regions, especially those in central Tunisia.

III. Biomass

Because of its vocation for agriculture and forestry, Tunisia may represent a sizable potential for biomass energy. That potential comprises basically forest products, crop waste, organic waste from livestock, urban waste, industrial waste, and marine phytomass.

1. Forest Products

As far as forest products are concerned, firewood is the chief source of biomass. Average consumption in Tunisia is on the order of 2 million tons per year, or the equivalent of 620,000 TOE [tons of oil equivalent] per year.

The government is currently engaged in reforestation efforts to increase the areas cultivated. The forested area covers 900,000 hectares, of which 500,000 hectares consist of natural and cultivated forest. The remaining 400,000 hectares consist of peripheral vegetation and brushwood.

2. Crop Waste

A great many crops provide waste that is usable for producing energy. In Tunisia, straw is the most useful product resulting from the growing of cereals (2.6 million tons of straw are usable approximately every year). The energy value of the total straw production comes to about 650 TOE per year.

Two other waste products that can be used for energy purposes are provided by grapes and olives--they are olive oil cake and the marc of grapes. The average annual production of olive oil cake and marc of grapes is 156,000 tons (62,000 TOE) and 40,000 tons (16,000 TOE) respectively.

The OTD [National Land Office], which is a large producer of olive oil cake, will be the developer in charge of building two greenhouse heating units designed to use those waste products.

3. Livestock Organic Waste

Stockraising in Tunisia produces over 10 million tons of organic waste. Assuming that the possibilities for concentrating that waste are limited to only

1 million tons, the prospects for using biogas on remote farms would bring savings in firewood and protect the forests while also supplying the beneficiary with a more easily obtained and more efficient fuel for heating and cooking.

A biogas production project based on three pilot plants is being considered.

4. Urban Waste

Solid household waste can be used as an energy source. And certain urban areas can supply enough solid waste to make the recovery of energy profitable. In an urban zone of 1 million people, an approximate waste production of 0.25 kilograms per person would produce 90,000 tons annually. Based on a minimum heat value of 0.25 TOE per ton, that would equal a potential energy source providing 22,500 TOE per year.

The use of waste water can also contribute to the production of energy, chiefly in the form of methane. A treatment plant that processes 520 cubic meters of waste water per day is capable of producing 5,000 cubic meters of gas, 62 percent of it methane. Two water treatment plants are currently recovering fuel gas.

5. Industrial Waste

Certain industrial wastes such as those from the food industry or from paper manufacturing are a possible source of energy. In 1979, 10,000 tons of beet pulp and 7,500 tons of molasses were produced. At present, certain industrial byproducts are used chiefly as livestock feed, but they could also be used for energy purposes.

6. Marine Phytomass

Like the industrialized countries, Tunisia has a great many bodies of water (coastal lagoons, the Sebkha, and salt marshes) and could benefit greatly from the exploitation of aquatic biomass for energy production.

Because of the overgrowth that has occurred due to the discharge of waste water rich in fertilizing matter, the Lake of Tunis constitutes a very productive ecosystem that is very abundant in plant biomass, chiefly microalgae (*Spirulina*) and macroalgae (*Ulva*).

The high production of both microalgae and macroalgae in an environment rich in organic matter provides a basis for considering the use of waste water to irrigate natural or artificial aquatic environments for the production of aquatic plant biomass from which biogas can be produced by the process of methane fermentation.

The exploitation of such biomass is the object of a research program that includes construction of a pilot production plant. It involves very diverse disciplines ranging from the ecology of lagoon systems and the biochemistry of

water treatment to farming methods in enclosed or open areas and the technology of harvesting equipment and the processing of plants.

IV. Geothermal Energy

Being located on the edges of a known geothermal zone that extends below a large part of southern Italy, Tunisia has a chance of discovering geothermal resources. Indications of a petrographic nature suggest that three zones deserve study: they are the Cap-Bon zone, a small zone located between Tunis and Bizerte, and the northwestern coastal zone on the Algerian frontier. So far, the brief studies conducted in those zones have not revealed any signs of steam at the surface, but they have uncovered the presence of hot water at several locations. Experts feel that the possibilities for using geothermal energy to generate electricity are minimal, but that the hot water could be used for industrial or agricultural purposes.

V. Nuclear Power

The possibility of developing nuclear power in Tunisia was considered as early as 1962. A preliminary feasibility study was commissioned concerning the design of a sea water desalination plant that would be powered by an unspecified nuclear power plant.

An atomic energy commission was established in 1960 to promote nuclear power in various areas such as agriculture, medicine, and industry and also to continue the feasibility study. That study was abandoned after petroleum deposits were discovered.

Activity was recently restarted by the Tunisian Gas and Electric Company (STEG), and the result was the preparation of an "approach program" for the "nuclear option."

Evaluation of that option is being preceded by various planning studies concerned with critical analysis of the STEG's energy plan, including long-term forecasts of fuel needs from the standpoint of the country's overall objectives for economic and industrial development and the available energy resources. Financial and political considerations of a technical nature are also being taken into account.

The importance of a possible decision to launch a nuclear power program calls for painstaking preparation and the mobilization of all the organizations directly concerned. A preliminary study on the appropriateness of nuclear power in Tunisia must be carried out. That study will provide the government with the indispensable technical and economic data on which to base an evaluation of the value of the nuclear option in Tunisia.

If the decision is made to go ahead, that study will be followed by a series of thorough studies aimed at choosing the system, determining the size of the nuclear power plant and the optimum date for its integration with the national system, and preparing for the phase of site studies.

Preliminary studies to determine the potential reserves of uranium contained in Tunisian phosphates have already been carried out. In that connection, several lab tests were conclusive as to the content (about 40 ppm) and the recoverable quantity (about 100 tons per year).

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